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# The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

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## Pistol and Revolver Training Course

Prepared for the use of Police and of Civilian Clubs and Individuals

By Col. A. J. Macnab, Jr., U. S. A.

*Rifle and Pistol Instructor of all of the American Forces in France during the World War*

### PART III

(Continued from April 15)

#### APPENDIX I

##### Targets and Courses

a. No targets or courses of firing are prescribed herein. Both targets and courses vary in different clubs and organizations and in different matches.

The distances are from 15 to 50 yards. The time allowed for rapid fire scores varies from 10 to 15 seconds.

b. Any course of training should include both slow and rapid firing on targets appropriate to the distance.

c. The training of police should not stop at slow and rapid firing at bullseye targets. The training should be continued on courses which stimulate service conditions. A few suggestions for such a course of training follow:

##### (1) The Skirmish Run:

Target: Cardboard silhouette of a man standing, painted brown, gray or black. A five-inch circle is drawn in the center of the chest. Hits in the circle count 5. Hits in the rest of the body count 3. Hits in the arms or legs count 1.

Procedure: The firer stands 50 yards in front of the target at the position of "Raise Pistol," piece cocked. At the command "Go" he fires one shot and then proceeds at a run toward the target to the 40-yard, 20-yard and 10-yard stakes, firing one shot at each distance. Twenty seconds after the command "Go" the command "Cease firing" is given. Five points are subtracted from the total score for each shot fired after the command "Cease firing."

##### (2) Quick Fire Practice:

Target: Silhouette of the upper half of a man's body, nailed to a staff. A 5 or 8-inch circle may be drawn on the target to count five and the rest of the silhouette to count three, or the whole silhouette may count one.

Procedure: The firer stands 15 (or 25) yards from the target butt with the piece at position of "Raise Pistol" and cocked. The target appears over the top of the butt and remains in view two seconds—(three seconds if at 25 yards)—and is then withdrawn from sight. The target is thus exposed five times with intervals of from three to five seconds between exposures. One shot is fired at each exposure and the firer comes back to the position of "Raise Pistol" after each shot. The firer may also be required to draw his pistol from the holster for each shot, in which case the time of exposure is four seconds at 15 yards and five seconds at 25 yards. As the pupils become more expert the time limit of exposure may be reduced.

##### a. Pistol Run:

Where facilities exist for its construction, a pistol run is of great value in stimulating interest and in providing a means of practical training. The best location is in a ravine.

Small pits or butts, or a combination of both, are constructed at various distances and at various angles to the front and flanks of a path. As the firer walks along the path silhouette figures of men are exposed, or partly exposed, one at a time, for brief periods (two to four seconds). The firer attempts to hit each one. He should not know from what direction or at what distance the targets are to appear. The conditions can be varied from time to time. For instance, the firer may be allowed to carry his piece drawn and cocked, or he may be required to draw it from the holster for the first shot, or for each shot.

The ideal pistol run is one with a number of pits and butts, each one with an electric bell connected with a board located in rear of the pistol run. The one conducting the exercise can then cause a target to appear at any time from any angle or distance and thus take advantage of any lack of alertness on the part of the firer as he walks along the path.

##### b. The Qualification Course for Government Badges:

(1) Members of Civilian Rifle Clubs may fire the Army dismounted course for silver qualification badges, "Pistol Expert," "Pistol Sharpshooter" and "Pistol Marksman." These badges are issued gratis by the Director of Civilian Marksmanship upon proper evidence of qualification.

(2) Any one desiring information relative to the qualification course and the method of obtaining qualification badges should write to the Director of Civilian Marksmanship, Washington, D. C.

#### APPENDIX II

##### Information Concerning the Revolver

##### a. The Sights:

In order to do good shooting the rear sight notch must be wide enough to permit a good deal of light to be seen on both sides of the front sight while aiming. Practically all revolvers as made by the manufacturers and as sold by the dealers have too small a rear sight notch. The notch, as a rule, should be made from 25 to 100 percent larger. The shooter himself should do this work. It requires a fine grade of file of rat-tail shape. The work should be done on the range, a few shots being fired every few minutes during the opening process so as to be sure that more metal is not being taken off one side of the notch than the other as this would tend to move the shot group to one side. The notch should be deepened at the same time that it is being widened.

##### b. Selecting a Revolver:

As a rule, the revolvers of the well known makes are accurate and when they leave the factory they are sighted to strike at the point



PLATE VIII. Releasing stirrup.

of aim. Many inexpert shooters consistently place their shot groups high and to the left of their point of aim and are prone to believe that the revolver is not accurately sighted. In practically all of such cases the fault lies with the shooter. He is flinching on every shot. A shot fired with a flinch normally goes high and to the left.

#### c. The Trigger Pull:

The trigger pull should be about four pounds. There should be no motion to the trigger until it suddenly gives away and the hammer falls. A trigger which has a "creep," that is, a trigger which moves while pressure is being applied, makes it very difficult to do good shooting. The "creep" can be taken out of a trigger and the pull reduced by taking out the hammer and smoothing, with a very fine-grained stone, the surface of the notch along which the point of the sear slides when pressure is applied to the trigger. This smoothing process must be very carefully done and the trigger must be tested constantly during the process. It must be remembered that this is merely a smoothing process. There is no filing away of metal. With the side plate removed the sear notch can be seen, which holds the point of the sear, and the shelf along which the sear slides when pressure is put on the trigger. The surface along which it slides is



PLATE IX. Removing hammer.

to be smoothed off with a fine stone, not ground down with a coarse-grained stone or file.

#### d. Removing the Hammer. (See Plates VIII and IX.):

To take the hammer out of a revolver, remove the handles, then the side plate, then take a cartridge or piece of wood and slide it up under the spring until the stirrup can be disengaged from the spring, then slide the cartridge down slightly so that the spring will not be in the way of the hammer in removing it. Put pressure on the trigger until it has pulled the hammer far enough back to allow it to pass the "hand." The hammer can then be lifted up and removed from the revolver. To replace the hammer reverse the process, that is, put pressure on the trigger to get the "hand" out of the way, replace the hammer in the revolver, take the pressure off the trigger and allow the hammer to fit back into place, pull the cartridge up so as to press the spring down enough to permit the stirrup to be engaged, engage the stirrup, then remove the cartridge and you are ready to test the trigger pull again. In this way the hammer can be removed and replaced in a very few seconds. It should be constantly tested to prevent the smoothing-off process being carried too far. (To be continued)

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# The Law and The Profits

By Jack Rohan

*Shall Jones, the grocer, pack a gun  
Upon his person? No, sir.  
But when he makes his homeward run  
Some thug may lay him low, sir!  
That matters not. We can't have him  
Around the city armed, sir;  
He should keep in good running trim  
And then he'll not be harmed, sir!  
Or, let him elevate his paws  
When hold-up men molest him;  
It's violation of our laws  
For him, with gun, to best them.  
—From the Gun Bug's Anthology.*

COL. WALLACE H. WHIGAM, one-time rapid-fire revolver champion of the United States, and a distinguished soldier, has raised an interesting question in regard to anti-gun legislation of the character now on the statute books of certain states. Col. Whigam holds that these various statutes should be amended to limit the damages which may be assessed on behalf of the dependent survivors of a hold-up man against a citizen who fatally shoots said hold-up man.

"The present situation," says Col. Whigam, "is unfair to the hold-up man and to the citizen as well. Under the law—in Illinois, for example, where no permits are provided for—the hold-up man is entitled to believe that he can hold up and rob any reputable citizen without personal risk. He believes, and rightly, that the law will be obeyed by honest men, and acts accordingly. A person whom he has every reason to believe unarmed shoots and kills him. An unfair advantage has been taken of the hold-up man's credulity, his wife is a widow, his children orphans and his other dependents without support.

"It seems to me these have good grounds for a damage suit, either against the individual who killed their breadwinner or against the municipality or state which failed to live up to the guarantee—given by the anti-gun statute—that the hold-up man might ply his trade without risk. But if it is established that damages may be assessed against the slayer of the hold-up man, or against the state, in all fairness a maximum amount should be fixed, so that when a citizen who ignores the law and carries a gun may know in advance what price he, or the community, will be required to pay for killing a robber who was guaranteed safety by the law. Where permits are issued the names, addresses and photographs of all who have permits should be posted in a public place so that the hold-up man may know whom to avoid."

Failure of the lawmakers to do this has caused, at different times, a decided slump in the hold-up business. In New York, not long ago, the hold-up business was booming. Then supposedly respectable citizens began carrying revolvers in defiance of law and killed a number of industrious hold-up men

who were working day and night to keep the family Packard in tires and gas. Things got so bad that a hard-working hold-up man took his life in his hands every time he pulled a stick-up. But the authorities remedied that shortly.

A woman, who had no permit to possess a revolver, took a shot at a burglar—and missed. But the police came and arrested her. She was fined and reprimanded—just missed prison by a hairbreadth—and with her fate before them the citizenry discontinued its gun-toting and the world was safe for an ambitious hold-up man once more.

IN Chicago three men attempted to hold up a physician as he was stepping out of his automobile. He dropped to the ground and opened fire, killing one bandit and wounding another. The third went away from there, but fired a salvo before departing. The bullets struck a man sitting in the automobile. He died. The physician was severely censured by certain police officers. It was pointed out that if he had elevated his hands and permitted the robbery as a good citizen should his friend would not have been killed. Police bulletins warning the citizens of the perils of resisting hold-up men were printed in the daily newspapers. So the underworld, reassured of safety, resumed its collections in reasonable security. It was a close shave though. If the word had gone out that one could shoot hold-up men and get away with it the business would have gone to pot.

Claims of anti-gun cranks to the contrary notwithstanding, the odds, in a hold-up, are with the citizen who has a gun where he can get it pronto. The robber is not expecting resistance and the surprise of meeting it will disconcert him momentarily. Even if the first shot is a miss, it raises an alarm, and there are few crooks who will stand upon the order of their departure when an alarm is raised. While the crook is in flight any good revolver shot can drop him with ease and dispatch. This is true in spite of the fact that almost every day great stress is given, in the daily press, to instances of the successful robbery of persons carrying arms.

These are used to illustrate the claim that a gun is useless against the hold-up man. One might as well say that an automobile is useless as a medium of transportation because a man who didn't know how to run one was unable to make it go—or because a man who wanted one in a hurry to catch a train had parked it where he couldn't get it out without moving a dozen other cars, and therefore missed his train.

THE armed citizen who carries his gun where he can get it quickly, and who thoroughly understands its use, is more than a match for any hold-up "mob." True, a gun tucked in an inside pocket, under a

couple of coats might better be left at home. But a gun where it can be drawn instantly is poison to the hold-up business. There is just one place to carry a gun when one is in surroundings that lend themselves to the designs of the robber. That is in an outside pocket—with one's hand on the weapon.

If accosted by suspicious characters start both hands skyward as if to comply with the hold-up man's order, drawing your weapon as you do so, *drop to the ground* at the same instant and get busy with your artillery. The hold-up man hasn't a chance. Of course, a man doesn't want to run around all the time with his hand on his gun. That isn't necessary. But when you approach a dark alley, a lonely stretch of street—any setting calculated to favor the robber—drop both hands carelessly into your pockets and when molested do your stuff. Take it for granted that every stranger who approaches may be a hard-working robber making his collections and act with prudence. And always remember that if two men approach you and separate so as to allow you to pass between them that your chances of being held up are excellent. Take to the middle of the street and if they attempt to intercept you call a halt. Get the drop on them and yell for a cop.

Above all, don't try to bluff with a gun. When you haul it out put it to work without any preliminary hocus-pocus.

Don't waste time and money trying to get some "quick draw" holster that will serve as well as your pocket. Always remember that in times of trouble the best holster is your hand.

WHAT applies to the pedestrian applies also to the autoist. Unless you carry your gun where you can get it instantly, leave it at home. If you are held up you'll have no time to poke around in your pocket or under the cushions for your cannon. You're all through.

There are three good places for a handgun in an automobile. One is in a spring holster lashed to the steering post. The other is in a similar holster fastened to the top. I prefer the latter place because if you are surprised and forced to elevate your hands you can get the weapon and surprise Mr. Hold-up man. You've no idea of how surprised they are when that happens.

Then there is another handy spot—the dashboard, just alongside your gear shift. There is a special holster made for use in this fashion. It clamps on the dash and is supplied with prongs and springs which hold the gun in place, so that the butt can be grasped as one appears to reach for the gear-shift. Any one of these methods is effective as an anti-bandit measure.

"If this be true," many persons have remarked, "why do so many public officials

favor anti-gun legislation which makes it difficult for the citizens to use these measures of self-protection?"

THAT brings us to the question of law and profits. Every public official is in politics. Few of them are in politics for their health. They have an eye to laying up something for the rainy day—when some other succeeds to their place in the affections of the voter. Then, too, to stay in office requires a political machine and such machines are expensive to run. If one will carefully check the laws—municipal, state and federal—that have been passed in the last fifteen years he will find that every one of them either provided some jobs which politicians have disposal of, or arranged for some fee, license or permit in the handling of which thrifty political workers can feather their nests. The anti-gun laws do this. The notorious Sullivan law of New York provides for permits and the persons who get them have to be faithful members of the political organization of the issuing official. This law enables the political bosses not only to build up a large following, but to build up an armed following. A good praetorian guard is a handy thing to have around in these days of strenuous political rivalry.

THE first Illinois anti-gun law, known as the Sadler act, went the New York plan one better in that it not only made possible the building up of an armed machine, but it made it profitable business. The Sadler act provided that justices of the peace could issue licenses to carry a gun—such licenses revocable at the discretion of the justice—and charge a fee for so doing. The fee went to the justice. That law set any number of thrifty justices of the peace up in business. It got to be a shame and a disgrace—every crook in the state had a gun license issued by some justice. The police got quite indignant about it. So did a number of prosecuting attorneys.

It seems they believed that because known crooks had gun permits, obtained under false pretenses, they were powerless to prosecute them. Nobody seemed to take the trouble to read the law—which strictly forbade the issuance of gun permits to any except persons of provable good character, vouched for by respectable property owners. In the meantime runners for crooked justices of the peace were selling permits wholesale in the Chicago black belt and in the alien districts—although an alien was barred by the Sadler act from getting a permit. The law enforcement officials never discovered that a permit issued illegally had no force.

They ignored the fact that the holders of these permits were liable to prosecution along with the justices who had peddled them. This was brought to the attention of the public prosecutors in several counties. A judge of superior jurisdiction—the same, by the way, who was too tender hearted to hang the notorious chisel murderers—announced that the condition was a crying disgrace and demanded a remedy in the form of more anti-

gun legislation. He was in charge of the grand jury at the time, so this writer went out and dug up the evidence of permit sales—enough to send a couple of justices to the penitentiary for malfeasance in office—and had it presented to this learned judge. There was a hue and cry for a few days, the justices were called before the judge and ordered to revoke all their permits—worthless on their face under the law and in no need of revocation, mind you—after which Mr. Judge patted himself on the back, announced that he'd cleaned up the situation and resumed his drive for a new law. There was no grand jury action against the crooked justices. An organization of these officials apparently brought enough pressure to bear somewhere to call that off.

JUSTICES of the peace, aided by the Sadler act, were a power to be treated gently by persons of political ambitions. They had become so powerful, as a matter of fact, that the big bosses decided something should be done about it. Something was done. The Sadler act was repealed. The Daily bill was enacted in its place. This measure provides for no permits, but exempts police officers, sheriffs' deputies, certain guards and bank messengers, soldiers of the state and nation when on duty from its provisions. It was duck soup for the sheriffs. Each sheriff promptly proceeded to organize an army—one small county has nearly a thousand special deputies, each of whom pays \$1 for a tin star that costs about 30 cents and each of whom packs a gun under protection of his star. Under the Illinois state law special deputies are obliged to give a bond. The sheriff is the sole and only judge of the type of bond that is satisfactory. Most of the bonds are written by one bonding broker—who knows his way around the sheriff's office rather well.

In one of the largest counties of the state the sheriff was a thorough business man. He organized his own bonding company. He also organized his own badge manufacturing concern. Likewise he organized a "social club," and let it be known that members of that club—\$25 to join, \$5 a year dues—and none others would be accepted as special deputy sheriffs. The bond cost \$15, and only the sheriff's company was satisfactory. The star cost \$5. Nobody was foolish enough to try to buy a star from anybody except the sheriff. Those who owned automobiles were advised to purchase neat, nifty, special stars for front and rear of their machines—price \$10 per pair.

The last time I counted—some six months ago—that sheriff had something more than 5,000 special deputies running around with stars and guns. One or two of them have since turned out to be hold-up men. Several are known bootleggers. But the sheriff is a thrifty soul and out of his \$7,000 salary has managed to buy a couple of Packards and two large farms. That goes to show what a careful budgeting of one's salary will do.

The Daily law has been hailed with cheers by Illinois politicians. Instead of having to

do business with a flock of scattered one-horse neighborhood bosses—the justices of the peace—a boss now can drop into a county and swing the entire territory by doing business with the sheriff. It's a great little system, that law, which gives both power and profits. A study of it may explain to many why public office-holders are so strong for anti-gun laws.

This is not an argument against sane regulation of the sale of firearms. It is merely a report of the facts as this writer knows them to exist. It shows, to the satisfaction of any reasonable man, that the present gun legislation is bunk. Under most of the present state statutes the very persons who should not be allowed to have handguns get them through political pull, or by paying the price. And nobody will deny that firearms are in the hands of thousands of individuals who should not be trusted with a cheese knife.

It is this situation that has aroused many high-grade, sincere citizens to demand remedial legislation and, unfortunately, it is their demand which has given the politicians the excuse to pass such enormities as the Illinois Daily act and the New York Sullivan act. Neither of these bills accomplished a thing the public-spirited citizens who supported it expected it to do, because each has been deliberately drawn to further the interests of the political highbinders.

WHAT is needed, in this writer's opinion, is a get-together by the honest men who want to remedy the gun evil, but who know little of gun technique and the firearms enthusiasts who are competent to suggest an effective form of statute. The cheap mail-order gun sold by irresponsible dealers should be ruled out. Barring of pistols from the mails except to those entitled by law to buy them from the United States will annoy some real gun-lovers, but it will keep cheap, worthless murder tools out of the hands of fools and morons. Responsible shooters still can get their arms by express or by mail under a special permit provision. That done, attention should be given to framing a uniform law which will protect the responsible, decent citizen in his right to carry and possess such arms as he may need and which will make gun-toting for all others so heavily penalized that only the most desperate criminals will go armed.

These, it may as well be conceded first as last, will go armed regardless of law, but they are comparatively few. The murder harvest nowadays is being reaped by half-witted drug-store cowboys, with mail-order Spanish guns easily obtained and carried in defiance of law that inflict no particularly deterrent penalty. These young morons get ginned up, start out for easy money, lose their nerve, give the trigger a spasmodic squeeze and kill somebody. The proper law will disarm these and bother none else.

It is time for a new deal in the matter of law—and for elimination of the profits.



# A Schuetzenfest Without the Beer Keg

By C. T. Westergaard

AS I haven't yet noticed any write-up of the Ninth Biennial Tournament of the Central Sharpshooters' Union of North America which took place at St. Louis, Mo., August 18 to 21, 1925, I feel a brief report of this shoot would be of interest to a good many readers of the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN. Being in a rush, at the time of the shoot to get away for the National Matches at Camp Perry, I did not get a list of the prize winners, until just recently.

This tournament was one of the so-called Schuetzenfest affairs. All shooting being off-hand on the German 3/4-inch and 25-ring target at 200 yards. Any kind of rifles using mid-range loads and any sights, including telescope, allowed.

It has often been remarked that no Schuetzenfest could successfully take place without the presence of a beer keg. To this I may say that no keg was in evidence at this shoot and the tournament went through to a success just the same. It is true, so we were told, that several kegs of home brew had been manufactured for the occasion, but unfortunately the dry agents raided the place the day preceding the shoot and dumped the contents of the kegs into the sewer to the joy of the fish in the Mississippi River.

The program of this shoot had a most generous prize list, the best we have seen in many years. Four of the matches carried a First Prize of \$100 each. There were in all ten matches at 200 yards and three at 50 yards. All the matches were open to any one. About the most important match at a Schuetzenfest shoot is the Honor Target. In this match each competitor shoots only three shots and everybody gets a prize. A first prize of \$100 is allowed by the treasury of the Central Sharpshooters' Union for each tournament. It is also customary for each club belonging to the Union to donate a cash prize in addition. The lucky winner of the \$100 at this shoot was an old-timer, Mr. Gus Muhe, of Toronto, Iowa.

THE Center Shot target, also called the "Stich," consists of a 9-inch carton. Each shooter is allowed 3 shots, nearest center shot to count. Mr. Tobe Watkins came up all the way from Miami, Fla., to try his first two shoots, he planted the third shot luck. After missing the carton clean on his 14-100 inch from dead center, near enough to win the first prize of \$35.

The King target, which is a 10-shot match, no re-entry, was easily won by that wonderful left-handed Brooklyn Schuetzen star, Mr. Arthur Hubalek, with a score of 231. Mr. Hubalek was decorated with a \$75.00 Gold Medal, besides getting \$25.00 in cash. The rest of the matches, except the 100-Shot Championship, were all re-entry. The People's Targets, which is a 3-shot re-entry on

the 25 3/4-inch ring, was one of the most important matches. John Doweiler, one of the Iowa Corn Stalk Growers, for the second successive time carried away first money on this target, which consisted of \$100. Another 3-shot re-entry match is the Man target. This target is a silhouette with 1/2-inch vertical lines, center line counting 20. Paul Landrock of New Jersey and Senator Bardill of Illinois each scored a possible 60 and divided first honors. Besides two one-shot re-entry matches, there was also a two-man team match, one shot per man on a 12-inch target containing 25 rings. This was called the Mutt and Jeff target. On this target Landrock and Westergaard purchased one single card in partnership. "West" fired first and scored a 22, while Landrock backed it up with a nearly perfect center shot a 24 total, 46, which proved to be sufficient to take the \$50.00 first prize.

All the matches, except the 100-Shot Championship, were shot on the three first days of the tournament, while the fourth and last day was set aside for the 100-Shot Match. This 100-Shot Championship is fired at 200 yards, offhand on the 3/4-inch 25-ring and has been an annual event of the Central Sharpshooters since the year 1905. During that time there have been a number of champions; several have won it twice, while the writer has finished his century shot seven times in the lead.

ON this occasion three of the most reputable offhand shooting stars of the Far-East had come to show us their supreme skill. These men were such well known wonders as Arthur Hubalek of Brooklyn, Paul Landrock of New Jersey, members of the Olympic Team, and John Kaufman, the shooting wizard of Connecticut. Hubalek was the most feared one, as he had made the high score on the King target. It may also be noted that he was the only man who could stand up, shoulder to shoulder, and trim the late Dr. Hudson. Upon these figures it was thought that Hubalek was a sure bet to win this 100-Shot Championship. As the match progressed it was found that J. G. Bardill, the Illinois State Senator and twice winner of this 100-Shot Match, had taken the lead and held it steadily until the eighth string. However, he was closely followed by Hubalek, Landrock, F. E. Border and Westergaard. Bardill fell by the wayside during his last three strings. Border also fell a little and at the end of 90 shots it was found that Hubalek, Landrock and Westergaard stood about even. Between the three the match was any one's until the 98th shot, when Hubalek got out for a wire 12 count and fell out of the race. In totalling up the score cards it was found that Landrock had finished 3 points ahead of Westergaard, 2194

points to 2191. So Paul Landrock was proclaimed 100-shot offhand rifle champion of the United States.

The attendance at this shoot was not quite as large as usual, but most of the Schuetzen experts from the surrounding states were present. Of other notable shots who took part, we may mention William Hasenzone of Bellevue, Ky., and Adam Kuetz of Colby, Wis. Both of these boys were born in the year of 1843, Hasenzone being the older by three days. Both of these two old war horses claimed that they had not missed a National Schuetzenfest since the Battle of Gettysburg. I may also say that they are still in the game, as they both shot through the entire program, including the 100-shot match. All you kids who think you are too old to shoot because you are past 60 just take notice and cheer up.

As to equipment used in the tournament, it was thought that several heavy barrel Springfields would be in action, but none appeared. The .32-40 and .33 caliber Pope and Peterson Ballards were the principal outfits. R. B. Horny of Evansville, Ind., shot through the 100-Shot Match with a .22 caliber and made a very creditable score.

As to future shoots of the Central Sharpshooters' Union, Davenport, Iowa, was awarded the grand biennial tournament, to take place in August, 1927. West Bend, Iowa, was selected for the 100-Shot Match in 1926.

Mr. T. M. Barcur of St. Louis, a genuine old Yankee, was the donor of all the \$100 prizes at this shoot. When Davenport was awarded the next shoot and accepted by Mr. Chris Janson, Mr. Barcur arose and said that he would give three \$100 prizes for the shoot in Davenport.

All you bullseye pointers, who can perform on your hind legs, practice up and come and try your luck at the old game.

## KING TARGET (10 Shots—Possible 250)

	Score	Prize
1. A. Hubalek .....	231	\$100.00
2. Dr. W. L. Hunt .....	220	25.00
3. M. Altman .....	218	15.00
4. J. G. Bardill .....	217	5.00
5. John Kaufman .....	215	3.00
6. F. E. Border .....	214	2.00
8. R. F. Tibbett .....	214	1.00
9. George Kull .....	212	1.00
10. C. T. Westergaard .....	210	1.00

## CENTER-SHOT TARGET (Best center shot to count)

	Score	Prize
1. T. Watkins .....	14	\$35.00
2. Wm. Roessler .....	40	25.00
3. A. Hubalek .....	42	20.00
4. Nick Altman .....	52	10.00
5. Gus Muhi .....	56	5.00
6. P. Landrock .....	62	5.00
7. R. Baumgartner .....	73	5.00
8. C. Denkmann .....	92	4.00
9. R. Reinemer .....	92	4.00
10. J. G. Bardill .....	96	4.00

## PEOPLE'S TARGET (3 shots re-entry—Possible 75)

	Score	Prize
1. John Doweiler .....	72	\$100.00
2. E. D. Ekstedt .....	72	80.00

# The Rifle in the Revolution

By Roy C. McHenry

(Copyright 1926 by Roy C. McHenry)

## PART III

3. Chris Jansen	72	60.00
4. A. Hubalek	71	40.00
5. P. Landrock	71	10.00
6. C. T. Westergaard	71	8.00
7. Emil Berg	71	7.00
8. J. G. Bardell	70	6.00
9. John Altman	70	5.00
10. William Muhl	70	5.00

### MAN TARGET (Possible 60)

	Score	Prize
1. Paul Landrock	60	\$100.00
2. J. G. Bardill	60	100.00
3. C. T. Westergaard	59	60.00
4. J. L. Wiger	59	40.00
5. J. Muhlbauser	58	15.00
6. C. Denkmann	58	8.00
7. Emil Berg	58	6.00
8. Dr. P. Brickbauer	58	5.00
9. M. Jordan	58	5.00
10. Chris Jansen	57	4.00

### ST. LOUIS TARGET

(One shot re-entry— $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch target)

	Score	Prize
1. Chris Jansen	50	\$50.00
2. Edward Muhl	50	40.00
3. J. G. Bardill	50	30.00
4. J. L. Wiger	50	15.00
5. P. Landrock	49	8.00
6. C. T. Westergaard	49	6.00
7. A. Hubalek	49	5.00
8. W. Ulrich	49	4.00
9. Peter Westergaard	48	3.00
10. Nick Altman	48	2.00

### JUBILEE TARGET

(One shot re-entry— $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch target)

	Score	Prize
1. Gus Muhl	50	\$50.00
2. J. G. Bardill	50	30.00
3. Emil Berg	50	30.00
4. C. Denkmann	50	30.00
5. C. T. Westergaard	49	10.00
6. D. Schneiderwind	49	6.00
7. Albert Peter	49	4.00
8. William Muhl	49	3.00
9. C. Jansen	49	2.00
10. J. Muhlbauser	49	2.00

### MUTT AND JEFF TARGET

(Two-man team—One shot per man— $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch target)

	Score	Prize
Landrock and Westergaard	46	\$50.00
Baumgartner and Dorweiler	43	40.00
Bardill and Ulrich	42	30.00
Wiger and Muhlbauser	42	10.00
Hubalek and Landrock	41	4.00

### SPECIAL HONOR TARGET

(Three shots—One entry only—Possible 75)

	Score	Prize
1. John Kaufman	73	\$12.00
2. Paul Landrock	72	11.00
3. C. T. Westergaard	72	10.00
4. Nick Altman	70	9.00
5. Mike Altman	69	8.00
6. R. B. Horny	68	7.00
7. J. L. Wiger	67	6.00
8. J. G. Bardill	67	5.00
9. F. E. Border	66	4.00
10. Edward Muhl	66	3.00

### FIFTY-YARD MATCHES

#### CHAMPION TARGET

(Twenty shots, N. R. A.—Fifty-yard target)

	Score	Prize
1. John Kaufman	189	\$2.50
2. A. Hubalek	183	1.50
3. C. T. Westergaard	181	1.00

#### MISSOURI TARGET

(Ten shots re-entry, N. R. A.—Fifty-yard target)

	Score	Prize
1. Arthur Hubalek	100	\$3.00
2. J. Kaufman	94	3.00
3. C. T. Westergaard	93	2.50
4. William Muhl	90	2.00

#### SWISS PERFECTION TARGET

(Ten shots, re-entry)

	Score	Prize
1. John Kaufman	108	\$3.00
2. A. Hubalek	105	2.50
3. R. B. Horny	97	1.50

Following were the 10 highest men in each match.

#### 100 SHOT CHAMPIONSHIP

(100 shots per man, offhand. 200 yds.  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch 25 ring targets.)

1. Paul Landrock, Union City, N. J.	2194
2. C. T. Westergaard, Whiting, Iowa	2191
3. Arthur Hubalek, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2177
4. F. E. Border, West Bend, Iowa	2169
5. J. G. Bordill, Highland, Ill.	2163
6. J. Muhlbauser, St. Louis, Mo.	2149
7. John Dorweiler, West Bend, Iowa	2140
8. John Kaufman, Voluntown, Conn.	2138
9. Nik Altman, West Bend, Iowa	2117
10. Tobie Watkins, Miami, Fla.	2098
11. J. L. Wiger, St. Louis, Mo.	2095
12. John Altman, West Bend, Iowa	2092
13. Chris Jansen, Davenport, Iowa	2087
14. D. W. Ulrich, Alma, Wis.	2086
15. O. H. Maberry, West Bend, Iowa	2079

AFTER Burgoyne's surrender, Morgan's Corps marched south to join Washington's army again. It had orders to take part in the battle of Monmouth, but for some reason General Lee ignored its presence and it remained in reserve until the British were on the run. Some of the riflemen operated on the flanks of the retreating Britishers clear across the Jersey mudflats.

Among these was our friend Elerson, who captured a carriage and four horses belonging to a high British officer by shooting one of its escort and making a prisoner of the other. He sold the rig and team for two hundred and eighty-six dollars, hard money, and sent every cent of it to his father, who was keeping the home fires burning over in Virginia.

Shortly after Monmouth, the corps was broken up and Tim Murphy, Elerson and Garsaway were sent with Major Parr's battalion to the Schoharie country and later with General Clinton, came down the Susquehanna River to Tioga Point (Athens, Pa.), where they joined forces with General Sullivan and then went north, laying waste the Cayuga and Seneca country.

A small detachment of scouts under Lieutenant Tom Boyd was ambushed and Tim Murphy and a man named McDonald were the only ones to escape. Poor Lieutenant Boyd was horribly tortured, before he died, by a party of Senecas to whom he was given by the fiendish Walter Butler.

After General Sullivan's expedition had done with *straffing* the Senecas and Cayugas, it broke up and Tim Murphy and Elerson and some of the other riflemen went back to the Schoharie country, where they remained until the end of the war. If it wasn't out of place in a shooting magazine, I'd like to tell the story of Tim's courtship and marriage with Margaret Feek, but the editor would probably turn up his nose in disgust and tell me to send my yarn in to Cupid's Diary or the Love Story Magazine, so I'll have to skip it.

At any rate, Sir John Johnson, Thayerdauga and the Butlers came over from Fort Niagara and attacked the Schoharie settlements. Tim's father-in-law's place lay just inside the stockade of the Middleburgh fort, so naturally Tim stayed around and defended the home place and so did Elerson, who had

also taken unto himself a wife. The fort was commanded by a Major Woolsey, a Continental officer, who, because he lacked the requisite pep and nerve, had been given the post, as it wasn't anticipated that it would be in much danger.

After the preliminary attack, in which Tim and Elerson both killed an Indian apiece and got safely into the stockade, Johnson sent an officer under a flag of truce to demand the surrender of the fort. The force inside was pitifully small, and Tim knew that if the Tory officer found this out, that a repetition of the Horrors of Wyoming and Cherry Valley would occur.

Major Woolsey, who appeared to be terribly nervous and wrought up, was for letting in the bearer of the flag of truce without regard to the consequences, but Tim, who had a hunch that his commanding officer was yellow, waited until the Tory officer was in range and then sent a bullet from his Golcher zipping past his ear. Major Woolsey threatened Tim with all the penalties covered by the articles of war and then some, but Tim, in highly disrespectful and unmilitary language told his superior where to go and fired his other barrel, close enough so that the Tory felt the wind of the bullet. The latter thereupon inferred that the garrison were not in a receptive mood and turned around and went back to Johnson.

According to military usage, Major Woolsey should have shot Tim for mutiny, but instead he beat it into a house where the women and children were sheltered and crawled under a bed. Colonel Vrooman, the senior militia officer, took command and Johnson, after firing a few shots, decided that the fort was too strong for him to take and marched away north. They were hardly out of sight before Major Woolsey was discovered to be missing and that was the last that was seen of him. Whether he intended to surrender as an act of treachery or simply had a case of cold feet, was never known.

IN the South, the rifle came in for a good many innings before Cornwallis' surrender. Sevier's and Shelby's mountaineers used it with great effect at the battle of King's Mountain, where Major Ferguson, the inventor of the Breech-loading rifle I have told about, was killed, along with a good many of his men. Captain McCottry's company of riflemen were a great help to Marion, although most of the Swamp Fox's men used smoothbores loaded with swan shot, when they weren't reduced to using bits of old iron and pebbles.

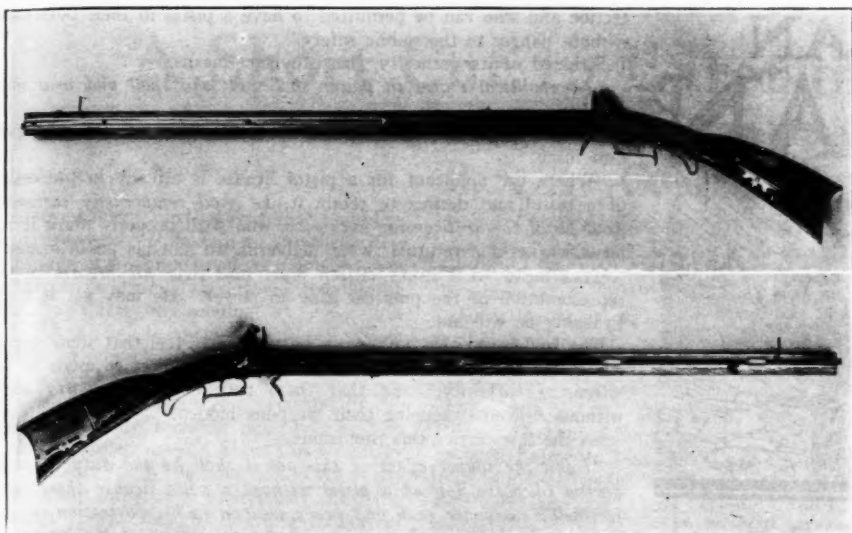
George Rogers Clarke's two hundred men, with whom he set out to wrest Indiana and Illinois from Great Britain, were all riflemen

### HONOR TARGET

(Three shots—Possible 75)

	Score	Prize
1. Gus Muhl	71	\$100.00
2. C. T. Westergaard	69	60.00
3. Nik Altman	68	40.00
4. C. H. Denkmann	67	30.00
5. R. K. Tibbett	66	25.00
6. Tobie Watkins	66	20.00
7. Wm. Muhl	66	20.00
8. A. Hubalek	66	20.00
9. Frank Engel	66	15.00
10. Fred Pauly	66	10.00





THE RIFLE IN THE REVOLUTION.—Revolutionary type revolving double barreled rifle. This is the type used by Tim Murphy at the battle of Saratoga. Courtesy of Mr. Marc Woodmansee.

and, according to some authorities, their arms were nearly all made by Dechard, of Lancaster and Philadelphia. I am rather skeptical of this, though, for unless he had an enormous establishment for the time, no one gunmaker could have turned out enough rifles for such a force, during the period of the war.

But whoever made their rifles, the men themselves made history out there on the Wabash and the Mississippi. Historians and novelists have told it so many times that I'm not going to rehash it here. I'd just like to mention in passing, though, that one American marksman, whose name isn't known because the report comes from the other side, shot a Britisher through a porthole when only half of his head was exposed.

It wasn't volley firing, either, for the expedition couldn't afford to waste ammunition that way, and the men just squatted out in the brush and fired at anything that showed above the ramparts. Clarke had no artillery worth mentioning, but after a few exhibitions of shooting like this, Hamilton, the British commander, decided he'd like to see dear old England again and started to dicker about terms of surrender.

The reason that the American rifle remained exactly as it had been for twenty-five or thirty years before the Revolution was that it was as nearly perfect as a single shot,

muzzle-loading flintlock arm could be. Congress and the War Department, when they started to make rifles in the Government arsenals, tried to improve on it, but did not succeed. This did not happen, however, until around 1800, and as I'm going to cover the different regulation rifles in my next article, I'll tell about it then.

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## New Association Formed

MANUFACTURERS of sporting arms and ammunition have formed a trade association to be known as the Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers' Institute. Its objects are to effect cooperation and efficiency in the design and manufacture of arms and ammunition therefor, and to promote, as far as possible, the standardization of design, methods and manufacture. It aims also to collect and disseminate among members information on subjects pertaining to the various uses of their products, to improve the usefulness of these products and to promote a proper public intelligence as to arms and ammunition, and their safe use. The Institute will also provide a means of coordinating the talent and experience of all those engaged in the manufacture of arms and ammunition, not only that better efficiency may prevail in the industry, but also that the government may have available, at all times and particularly in time of war and its threatening, an expert organization for effective cooperation and consultation on all subjects having to do with the industry, the importance of which to the nation was demonstrated during the World War.

Other objects of the Institute are to provide means for cooperation and united action on the part of the Institute with the Department of Commerce, and in particular with its Division of Simplified Practice, and to cooperate with all organizations founded for the conservation of wild life, and with organizations interested in the development of rifle practice and trapshooting.

Membership in the Institute is limited to corporations, firms and individuals actively engaged in the United States in the manufacture of small arms, ammunition and powders therefor, and accessories.

Officers of the Institute are:

President—C. I. B. Henning, E. I. du Pont, deNemours & Co.

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Secretary—C. Stewart Comeaux.

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# The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN



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## There's a Wolf Under the Sheepskin

THE New York General Assembly has before it a bill entitled "an act to amend the penal law in relation to public safety."

This measure, which is designed to replace the notorious Sullivan act camouflages, under phraseology carefully calculated to deceive the people into believing that it is merely a measure to compel universal licensing of those who possess firearms, a more drastic infringement of the rights of a free people than any of the abuses perpetrated by the Georgian government that drove the American colonies to revolt.

The camouflage in this bill is so carefully placed and so elaborately constructed that it can not be otherwise than deliberate. It is not an accident, because the bill throughout gives every evidence of the workmanship of exceptionally capable legal talent. It contains a long list of prohibitions against black-jacks, billies, sand-bags, clubs, brass knucks, bombs and what-not, all of which are, and for years have been, summarily prohibited by the laws of every state in the Union.

It goes into great detail in the matter of regulations for licensing, specifying fees with an exactitude that at first lulls one into the belief that it is merely another scheme of politicians to obtain more money from the pockets of the taxpayers. But when that is the real aim of legislation, the political wise-men usually bury it under a lot of demagogic ballyhoo. The bill reiterates those old axioms of common law, to wit: murder and assault to commit murder are felonies, and piles platitudes on platitudes in its deceptive sleight-of-hand.

These provisions meet the approval of all reasonable men. So, in itself, does the provision for licensing those who possess concealable firearms. One wonders why the framers of the law wasted so much language enunciating perfectly plain truths.

Then one discovers this provision in paragraph 1899-d:

"Such pistol licenses shall be issued only to persons who, in the opinion of the licensing authorities, need such weapons for their pro-

tection and who can be permitted to have a pistol in their possession without danger to the public safety."

Stripped of its verbosity, this provision means:

"The political crowd in power shall say who shall and who shall not have arms."

Here is another little joker, effective the moment the law goes into force:

"Where the applicant for a pistol license is already in possession of a pistol and desires to retain it, he shall temporarily surrender such pistol to the licensing authority, who shall properly mark it for identification and return it when delivering to him his pistol license."

That means that every citizen must turn over his firearm to the representative of the political gang in power. He may get it back. Probably he will not.

The backers of this outrageous bill evidently feel that some decent citizens may not be inclined to trust their pet target weapons to the "licensing authority," and that these may decide to worry along without a license, keeping their weapons hidden.

So the law carries this provision:

"Upon the taking effect of this act it shall be the duty of every person in possession of a pistol without a valid license therefor to forthwith surrender each and every weapon in his possession or custody to the police authorities or other peace officer of the locality in which such person resides. A failure to do so shall constitute a misdemeanor."

To make the foregoing effective it carries this:

Any judge of a court of record may grant a search warrant authorizing a policeman to "enter the premises named in the warrant and to search the premises and every person found therein and to seize and detain any pistols or weapons . . . that he may find on the premises or any such person."

These provisions might have been copied from the Code of France before the Revolution. They might have been lifted bodily from the code of some petty despot in India or Africa. They have no place in the code of a free people—in the code of a people whose fathers wrote into the basic law a provision guaranteeing the right of the people to bear arms.

The founders of this republic knew well that no people could preserve liberty by the mere form of a republic. They knew that the greatest tyrannies of the ancient world were republics; that the common people of Venice suffered the most humiliating despotism in the days when Venice was a republic—in name, at least. They realized that the only safeguard of popular liberty is a populace intelligent enough to fight bravely against any infringement of basic liberty, regardless of from whence or by whom that infringement is done, and armed sufficiently well to fight effectively.

It is significant that the most brazen effort to disarm the people is being made in the state which is ruled by the most powerful political machine in the history of American politics; in the state in which crime and politics long have been in league and in which a highly placed police officer was executed for murder that came as a sequel to graft.

Who is behind this legislation? And why?

The future will answer that. It can not be answered now.

However, there is some consolation in reflecting that government, no matter how bad, is usually as good as the governed merit. A people that permits itself to be disarmed deserves to be.

It's easy to disarm the law-abiding citizen. But who is going to disarm the thug?

Automobiles cause more deaths each year than firearms. Also they help the crook make his getaway. Yet the man who would advocate confiscation of all automobiles because some are driven by fools or crooks would land in an insane asylum.

England regulates the use of firearms. Also it punishes crime. It encourages shooting by decent citizens. And when it was up against it in 1914 it found that the policy paid. Waterloo may have been won on the cricket fields. The World War was won on the small-bore ranges.

# A Short Cut to Exterior Ballistics

By Wallace H. Coxe and Edgar Bugless

## Part X—Corrections

It seems inevitable that errors are bound to occur in any subject dealing with mathematics. A change of apparently small moment, such as the use of a minus sign where it should be plus, will render the reading extremely difficult. And as mathematics is expressed mainly by symbols, it is an even more difficult matter to detect such errors.

A number of such errors occurred in the series of articles recently published in The American Rifleman—"A Short Cut to Exterior Ballistics". While none of the errors are of sufficient importance to seriously affect the reading, it was thought desirable to correct them, not so much for the reader who is thoroughly ground in the mathematics of exterior ballistics as for the rifleman who has just been introduced to the science.

While the following table of corrections may not cover all the errors in the series, they do serve to point out the most serious mistakes:

Instead of 10 1.0 0.1 10 0.01 100 100. Page 444, Column 2, Lines 21, 29 and 32 should use the symbol small "w" instead of the symbol capital "W". Page 444, Column 3, Lines 14, 15, 24, 60 and 64 should use the symbol small "w" instead of the symbol capital "W". Page 444, Table No. 2 should use the symbol small "w" instead of the symbol capital "W" (5 places). Page 444, Table 2, Bottom Line should be "Distance between Reference Line and d axis assumed to be 14 inches" instead of "Distance between Reference Line and D axis assumed to be 14 inches".

December 1, 1925 issue—Page 473, Column 2, Lines 13, 21 and 36, Column 3, Line 20 should use capital symbols X instead of small  $\bar{C}$

symbols  $\frac{x}{c}$  Page 473, Column 3, Line 12 should be  $S_u = Z + S_v$ , instead of  $S_u - Z +$

$$C = w \frac{1}{id^2}$$

instead of

$$C = W \frac{1}{id^2}$$

Line 8 should be Angle of Fall ( $\bar{w}$ )  $\tan \bar{w} = B' \tan \phi$  instead of "Angle of Fall (W)  $\tan W = B' \tan \phi$ ". Line 10 should be "Height of Trajectory ( $Y_0$ )  $Y_0 = H X \tan \phi$ " instead of "Height of Trajectory (Y)  $Y = H X \tan \phi$ ". Line 11, Formula should be

$$\frac{D = WZ}{V \cos \phi} \text{ Dow}$$

instead of

$$\frac{D = WZ}{V \cos \phi} \text{ DoW}$$

January 1, 1926 issue—Page 540, Column 1, Line 1, word "wide" should be omitted. Tables 5D, Page 537 and 5C, Page 540. Line 3, Formula should be

TABLE No. 9 B

Caliber	Bullet	Muzzle Velocity in Foot Seconds	Ogive from Drawing #1	Measured Diameter of Flat Nose in Calibers	Coefficient of Form from Drawing #1	Measured Diameter of Bullet in Inches	Ballistic Coefficient		Value of Z for Range of 300 Feet	Remaining Velocity at 300 Feet	Angle of Departure in Minutes for Range of 300 Feet	Time of Flight in Seconds over Range of 300 Feet	Maximum Height of Trajectory in Inches for Range of 300 Feet	Angle of Fall in Minutes for Range of 300 Feet	Angular Wind Deflection in Minutes or Seconds for 10 Miles per Hour Cross Wind Over Range of 300 Feet	Muzzle Energy in Foot Pounds	Striking Energy in Foot Pounds at 300 Feet																
							Calculated	Read from Drawing #2										Calculated	Read from Drawing #3	Calculated	Read from Drawing #4	Calculated	Read from Drawing #5	Calculated	Read from Drawing #6	Calculated	Read from Drawing #7	Calculated	Read from Drawing #8	Calculated	Read from Drawing #9	Calculated	Read from Drawing #9
.22 Long Rifle	R. A. 40 gr. Lead	1070	2	.....	0.85	0.222	137	137	2190	2290	932	930	16.0	17.0	0.30	0.34	4.44	4.60	17.6	18.0	3.29'	3.3'	102	102	77	80							
25/20 W. C. F.	R. A. 60 gr. Hi-Speed	2200	4	0.10	0.85	0.258	152	152	1975	1975	1706	1700	4.1	4.2	0.16	0.17	1.17	1.20	4.9	5.0	3.18'	3.0'	646	650	388	390							
25/20 W. C. F.	Peters 60 gr. Hi-Speed	2200	4	0.08	0.75	0.258	172	172	1745	1750	1750	1750	4.0	4.0	0.15	0.17	1.13	1.10	4.6	4.8	3.72'	2.9'	646	650	412	415							
25/35 W. C. F.	Peters 117 gr. Hi-Speed	1975	4	0.12	1.10	0.258	228	228	1315	1300	1664	1650	4.8	4.7	0.17	0.18	1.32	1.40	5.3	5.3	3.32'	2.3'	1002	1000	720	710							
250/3000 Savage	Western 87 gr. H.P. Expanding	3000	6	0.08	0.70	0.258	267	267	1125	1120	2639	2630	2.0	2.0	0.11	0.11	0.54	0.55	2.2	2.3	1.10'	1.2'	1740	1750	1345	1350							
250/3000 Savage	Western 100 gr. Lubaloy S. P.	2850	4	.....	0.60	0.257	361	360	830	830	2589	2580	2.2	2.2	0.11	0.12	0.59	0.60	2.3	2.4	1.02'	1.1'	1800	1825	1480	1500							
270 Winchester	W. R. A. 130 gr. Ex. Pt.	3160	8	.....	0.49	0.277	495	496	606	600	2958	2930	1.8	1.8	0.097	0.091	0.489	0.48	1.8	1.9	32"	37"	2879	2900	2518	2550							
30 Newton	Western 180 gr. Lubaloy Ex. Pt.	2500	8	0.07	0.70	0.308	387	385	775	780	2290	2280	2.9	2.9	0.13	0.14	0.77	0.80	3.0	3.1	58"	1.0'	2500	2525	2100	2100							
30/06 Spld.	R. A. 110 gr. Hi-Speed	3500	6	.....	0.70	0.308	327	327	1265	1260	3059	3050	1.5	1.6	0.092	0.095	0.40	0.45	1.7	1.8	1.00'	1.0'	3000	3000	2285	2275							
30/06 Spld.	Western 150 gr. Lub. Ex. Pt.	2700	6	0.10	0.70	0.308	323	323	930	925	2416	2410	2.5	2.5	0.12	0.12	0.69	0.70	2.7	2.8	1.05'	1.1'	2435	2450	1940	1950							
30/06 Spld.	R. A. 180 gr. Hi-Speed	2700	8	.....	0.49	0.308	554	560	542	540	2533	2520	2.3	2.4	0.12	0.12	0.63	0.65	2.5	2.7	35"	36"	2917	2950	2563	2550							
30/06 Spld.	Western 180 gr. Ex. Pt.	2700	6	0.10	0.70	0.308	387	385	775	780	2463	2460	2.4	2.5	0.12	0.12	0.66	0.68	2.6	2.8	52"	55"	2917	2950	2434	2450							
30/30 W. C. F.	Peters 170 gr. H. C. S. P.	2000	1.5	.....	1.00	0.305	261	261	1150	1150	1722	1710	4.6	4.4	0.16	0.17	1.27	1.30	5.1	5.0	1.97'	2.0'	1510	1550	1120	1125							
30/40 Kraz.	W. R. A. 220 gr. M. C.	2000	1.5	.....	0.95	0.308	350	348	868	865	1787	1780	4.6	4.5	0.16	0.18	1.24	1.25	4.9	4.9	1.46'	1.6'	1955	1950	1560	1575							
32 Colt Auto.	R. A. 71 gr. M. C.	825	1	.....	1.10	0.312	095	095	3160	3150	711	710	27.0	27.5	0.39	0.45	7.42	7.80	29.8	30.0	4.83'	5.0'	707	710	89	75							
32 W. C. F.	W. R. A. 80 gr. Super-Speed	2000	4	.....	0.75	0.311	158	158	1990	1990	1560	1550	5.0	5.1	0.17	0.18	1.39	1.50	5.8	6.1	3.41'	3.3'	1588	1600	1135	1150							
32 Win. Spl.	R. A. 110 gr. Hi-Speed	2350	6	0.10	0.70	0.321	218	218	1375	1370	2157	2160	2.9	2.9	0.13	0.13	0.79	0.85	3.2	3.3	1.68'	1.8'	1588	1600	1135	1150							
32/40 W. C. F.	W. R. A. 165 gr. M. C. S. P.	1500	3	0.17	1.10	0.320	209	209	1435	1425	1248	1240	8.4	8.4	0.22	0.24	2.35	2.50	9.5	9.7	3.27'	3.3'	825	830	572	570							
35 Remington	Western 200 gr. Lub. Ex. Pt.	2000	4	0.10	0.75	0.359	296	296	1015	1010	1733	1750	4.5	4.6	0.16	0.18	1.23	1.25	4.9	5.1	1.74'	1.8'	1775	1800	1367	1400							
38/55 W. C. F.	Peters 255 gr. M. C.	1700	2	0.20	1.25	0.376	206	205	1455	1450	1403	1395	6.5	6.3	0.19	0.22	1.83	1.90	7.4	7.5	3.08'	3.0'	1635	1650	1116	1110							
40/65 W. C. F.	R. A. 260 gr. Lead	1420	2	0.22	1.25	0.405	181	180	1658	1650	1163	1160	9.5	9.2	0.24	0.24	2.68	2.70	10.9	11.0	3.93'	3.7'	1165	1175	783	790							
40/70 W. C. F.	R. A. 330 gr. Lead	1380	3	0.23	1.15	0.405	250	248	1200	1200	1192	1190	9.7	9.7	0.24	0.25	2.66	2.70	10.6	10.8	3.92'	3.7'	1395	1400	1042	1040							
40/90 Sharps	R. A. 370 gr. Paper Patch	1400	1.5	0.18	1.25	0.405	258	257	1160	1160	1212	1205	9.3	9.1	0.23	0.24	2.58	2.60	10.3	10.5	3.78'	3.2'	1610	1625	1210	1200							
45/70 W. C. F.	R. A. 405 gr. Lead	1360	1.5	0.20	1.25	0.459	220	219	1365	1360	1158	1160	10.0	10.0	0.24	0.27	2.78	2.90	11.1	11.3	3.37'	3.0'	1665	1700	1207	1210							
45/70 W. C. F.	W. R. A. 300 gr. M. C. S. P.	1800	1.5	0.25	1.35	0.456	153	153	1960	1960	1461	1460	5.6	5.8	0.18	0.20	1.59	1.80	6.6	6.8	3.79'	4.1'	2382	2400	1425	1430							
45/90 W. C. F.	W. R. A. 300 gr. Lead	1550	2	0.25	1.25	0.458	163	162	1840	1840	1225	1220	8.2	8.5	0.22	0.24	2.33	2.50	9.6	10.0	4.35'	4.2'	1602	1600	1000	1000							

### ERRATA

November 1, 1925 issue—Page 412, Fifth Column Table Heading should be "Diameter of Flat Nose in Inches" instead of "Diameter of Flat Nose in Calibers."

November 15, 1925 issue—Page 441, Column 2, Lines 8, 10 and 47 should use the symbol small "w" instead of the symbol capital "W". Page 441, Column 3, Line 44 should use the symbol small "w" instead of the symbol "W". Page 444 Column 1, Line 18 (Bottom line in Table of L and S values) should be

L	S#	L	S#	L	S#	Scale to Use
10	1.0	1.0	10	0.10	100	100

S<sub>v</sub>. Page 473, Column 3, Line 12 should be  $S_u = Z + S_v$  Instead of  $S_u - Z + S_v$ . Page 473, Column 3, Line 19, should be  $X = 1$  to 1800, instead of  $X - 1$  to 1800. Page 476, Fifth Column Heading Table 3C should be "Diameter of Flat Nose in Inches" Instead of "Diameter of Flat Nose in Calibers."

December 15, 1925 issue—Page 205, Fifth Column Heading Table No. 4B, should be "Diameter of Flat Nose in Inches" Instead of "Diameter of Flat Nose in Calibers." Page 508 Tables 4C and 4D. Line 3, Formula should be

$$C = w \frac{1}{id^2}$$

instead of

$$C = W \frac{1}{id^2}$$

Line 8 should be "Angle of Fall ( $\bar{w}$ )  $\tan \bar{w} = B' \tan \phi$ " instead of "Angle of Fall (W)  $\tan W = B' \tan \phi$ ". Line 10 should be "Height of Trajectory ( $Y_0$ )  $Y_0 = H X \tan \phi$ " instead of "Height of Trajectory (Y)  $Y = H X \tan \phi$ ". Line 11 Formula should be

$$\frac{D = WZ}{V \cos \phi} \text{ Dow}$$

instead of



$$\frac{D = WZ}{V \cos \phi} \text{ DoW}$$

Page 540, Fifth Column Heading Table 5B should be "Diameter of Flat Nose in Inches" instead of "Diameter of Flat Nose in Calibers."

January 15, 1926 issue—Page 571, Column 1, Line 43 should not be repeated. Page 574—Column 1, Line 9 should be "Cartridge—.30/06 Spld." instead of "Cartridge—405 Grain." Page 571—Table No. 6A, Line 4. Should be Where  $Y_0$  = Maximum Height of Trajectory in Feet instead of Where  $Y_0$  = Maximum Height of Trajectory in Inches Number Limits for Secondary Function H should be .25 - .4251 instead of .25 - 4251. Page 571—Fifth Column Heading Table No. 6B should be "Diameter of Flat Nose in Inches" instead of "Diameter of Flat Nose in Calibers". Page 574—Tables No. 6C and 6D. Line 3, Formula should be

$$\frac{C = w}{id^2}$$

instead of

$$\frac{C = W}{id^2}$$

Line 8 should be "Angle of Fall ( $\bar{w}$ ) Tan  $\bar{w}$  =  $B' \tan \phi$ " instead of "Angle of Fall (W) Tan W =  $B' \tan \phi$ ". Line 10 Should be "Height of Trajectory ( $Y_0$ )  $Y_0 = H X \tan \phi$  instead of "Height of Trajectory (Y)  $Y = H X \tan \phi$ ". Line 11, Formula should be

$$\frac{D = WZ}{V \cos \phi} \text{ Dow}$$

instead of

$$\frac{D = WZ}{V \cos \phi} \text{ DoW}$$

Table 6D Page 574 Angle of Departure Formula should be  $\sin 2\phi = AC$  instead of  $\sin 2\phi - AC$ . Page 572—Line connecting value of 2750 on upper velocity axis with value of 2750 on lower velocity axis is omitted.

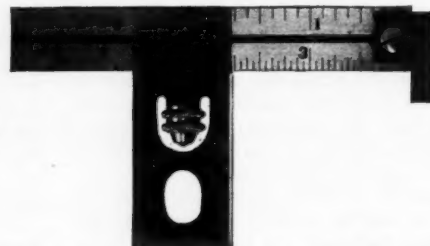
February 1, 1926 issue—Page 607—Column 1, Line 41. Should be Tan  $\bar{w} = B' \tan \phi$ . Instead of Tan W =  $B' \tan \phi$ . Line 42 should be Where Tan  $\bar{w}$  = Tangent of the Angle of Fall instead of Where Tan W = Tangent of the Angle of Fall. Page 609. Broken line connecting value of Z of 2700 on muzzle velocity line of 2500 and value of Z of 2700 on muzzle velocity line of 3000 has been omitted. Page 610, Fifth Column Heading Table No. 7B should be "Diameter of Flat Nose in Inches" instead of Diameter of "Flat Nose in Calibers."

February 15, 1926 issue—Page 641—Table No. 8A. Logarithmic Limits for Z should be 1.86332 - 4.30103 instead of 1.86332 - 4.30103. Logarithmic Limits for Dow should be 3.30103 - 3.95424 instead of 3.30103 - 3.95424. Logarithmic Limits for Cos  $\phi$  should be 1.84948 - 0 instead of 1.84948 - 0 Logarithmic Limits for D should be 7.62014 - 1.18752 instead of 7.62014 - 1.18752. Table No. 8B Fifth Column Heading should be "Diameter of Flat Nose in Inches" instead of "Diameter of Flat Nose in Calibers." Page 642, Column 1, Lines 4 and 14 should be Angle of Departure ( $\phi$ ). instead of Angle of Departure (0). Page 644—Column 3, Line 8 should be omitted. Page 644—Table No. 8C—

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Line 6 - Formula should be  $S_u = Z + S_v$  instead of  $S^? = Z + S^?$ . Line 8 Should be Angle of Fall ( $\bar{w}$ ) Tan  $\bar{w} = B' \tan \phi$  instead of Angle of Fall (E) Tan E =  $B' \tan \phi$ . Line 10 should be Height of Trajectory ( $Y_0$ )  $Y_0 = H X \tan \phi$  instead of Height of Trajectory (Y)  $Y = H X \tan \phi$ .

March 1, 1926 issue—Page 673—Column 2, Line 25 Formula should be

$$E = \frac{wV^2}{14000g} = \frac{wV^2}{450,800}$$

instead of

$$E = \frac{WV^2}{14000g} = \frac{WV^2}{450800}$$

Page 673—Column 3, Line 25 should be "will develop the same energy of 2285 foot" instead of "will develop the same energy at 2285 foot". Page 673, Fifth Column Heading of Table No. 9B should be "measured Diameter of Flat Nose in Inches" instead of "measured Diameter of Flat Nose in Calibers". Page 674, Table No. 9A, Line 1 Symbol for Bullet weight should be small w instead of capital W. Page 675, Explanation of Chart, small w should be substituted for capital W wherever it occurs (3 times).

Through some unfortunate oversight, the corrected 9B Table in which the full velocity of 3160 f.s. was given the .270 Winchester Cartridge was not substituted in place of the original 9B Table which assigned a lower velocity to this cartridge than the factory loaded ammunition developed. The corrected 9B Table is given herewith.

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Seven of the first ten in this match shot the WINCHESTER Model 52.

In the 75 foot N. R. A. Individual Gallery Championship, Sergt. T. Girkout of Fort Davis, Canal Zone, tied Eric Johnson of Ardmore, Oklahoma, with a score of 597 x 600, but was outranked by Johnson for first place. Sergt. Girkout also shot the Model 52.

Six of the ten leaders in this match used the WINCHESTER 52.

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## Cave Man Stuff

By H. E. Lee

*(This is the second story to be printed in the American Rifleman's \$200 prize entry contest)*

WE were cruising timber in the big fir of the Northwest and camped with an old hermit near the headwaters of the Willamette River. I was working with an old school-mate, good hunter, good woodsman. This day we had to go a long way from camp, over rough, brushy country. We could not carry a rifle, so I had borrowed a pistol, one of those light 38 caliber, nickel-plated, pretty little things. As I had never shot anything worse than a crippled deer with one of that size, I supposed it would kill most anything. My partner had a 41 caliber Colt, but would not take it. He said we could kill all we found with a club.

We had finished our work, and as I always was good in finding an easy way out of the brush, he said: "You take the lead."

We had gone only a short distance when we saw fresh dirt and rotten wood that had been thrown out of a hole at the roots of a tree. I remarked that some one must be at home. So, peeping in, to my surprise I found a bear was peeping out. I almost kissed him. I didn't care so much for that, but thought he might want a hug, too. Did you ever see one of those boys perform some caresses. I withdrew my face, and drew that pretty little gun at the same time. Knowing from previous experience that a

bear was somewhat like a Dutchman, rather hardheaded, I aimed for just where the nose joined the skull; put four shots in a spot about the size of a 25c piece. To my surprise it didn't knock him down, but he was so insulted he started out to see what was making all the noise. As my artillery only held five, I just had one left. All that saved us was that the hole was so small he could not come out fast. Getting a fair shot, I put the last one in the left eye (all shots at a range of about 20 inches); still he stood up. I stepped back to reload my cannon, but search as I would I could find only one load.

In the meantime my partner had stepped in with the compass staff, a hardwood stick 1½ inches in diameter and five feet long, with a steel point on the lower end. He was doing his best to drive Bruin back into that hole, and urging me to hurry up with the gun. Business was now getting desperately rushing, his stick was smashed and banged up, and the point was gone. It was useless and we haven't seen it since. As I stepped down to fire the last shot at that bear, I took one look at him and one at that gun; it was the largest bear, and the smallest, most worthless looking implement of war-

fare I ever saw. I put the gun within about six inches of his neck just back of the ear. When I fired he went down, but came up again with more fury than ever. It was now a plain case of fight or run. Neither looked good, but something was due to happen soon. We had the advantage of the upper side of the hill, also the blind side of the bear. Had it been otherwise some one else probably would have told this story.

Throwing the gun down with the determination of leaving it home if I ever got it there, I looked for something better to fight with. As I realized the situation it gave me a home-sick feeling I can't describe.

My eye soon fell on a stone about the size of a man's head that had been broken from a ledge. I snatched it up and put about 185 pounds on to it as it came down. I didn't need any one to say, "hit hard." To our delight Mr. Bear went down never to rise again, with a hole in the top of his skull one could put his hand in. At the same time he came clear out of the tree, letting out a bellow that sounded like a three-year-old steer with a red hot branding iron on him. We knew the fun was all over then, so sat down and thought what fools some men will be.

## The Spencer Repeating Rifle

By L. D. Satterlee

THE Spencer repeating rifle and carbine was one of the most important of the many firearms used in the Civil War that contributed to the success of the Union forces. Some collectors stick up their noses at the Spencer because it is such a common gun, preferring to go into raptures over some fine Kentucky rifle or some gun that cost a lot of money. But the Spencer may be said to be the Henry Ford of the collector's world and most every one can afford to have one. It is also the most interesting of guns because there are old and new models of it and different cartridges for it, and nobody knows for sure what it is all about. Like "Mike and Ike," they look alike, and few can tell them apart.

It was some fifteen years ago that I obtained from Bannerman's a new Spencer carbine for the magnificent sum of \$3.50. It was a nice bright and shiny gun, brand new. And as the catalog said it took the .56-50, I got some ammunition and went out into the back pastures and tried it out, and it sure

did make a loud noise. And a few years later I met a Civil War veteran who had carried the Spencer in Custer's famous cavalry brigade, and the old veteran and I went out along the railroad track and shot it off again. It was the same kind of a gun he used fifty years ago. And the veteran told how the cavalry started after Lee when he was retreating from Richmond, Virginia, and captured his stores at Appomattox Station, and then got in front of him, and when the Confederate cavalry started to make a charge, the Union cavalry stepped aside and disclosed masses of infantry which had marched all through the night to get in front. So the Confederates realized the "jig was up," and they were hungry besides. It was all very interesting.

I wondered whether my specimen was the kind used in the Civil War, and Bannerman's catalog mentioned General Grant speaking of the older model Spencer, but a request for information brought a two-line letter that they did not have any old models for sale. And that was that.

The U. S. catalog and Sawyer do not make any distinction as to new and old models and they said the caliber was .56. So did Hartley's catalog of 1864. The "Report on Arms Captured from the Indians 1879" (Ordnance Notes No. 115) said the calibers were .54, .52 and .50, while the government documents of the time said the calibers were .52 and .50. This did not account for the three cartridges known as the .56-56, .56-52 and .56-50. Some six or seven years ago I wrote to the Winchester people and asked them what the calibers were, and they wrote back that the .56-50 was bored .504; the .56-52 was bored .5062; and the .56-56 was .514. But .514 was a stenographic error as they intended to say .541. But even this figure was wrong as they found out later it should have been .52 inch. As a matter of fact, the old model carbine was bored .52 inch and used the .56-56 and had a 22 inch barrel, the old model rifles were bored the same and used the .56-56 too, and had a 30 inch barrel. The new model carbines were bored .50 inch and used at first



the .56-50 and later the .56-52. But UMC did not think so and their Mr. Thomas, consulting ballistic engineer, connected with the UMC since 1869, said the .56-52 and .56-56 were practically identical and intended to be used in the same gun. And a lot of people thought that too. But that is not right; the 22 inch barrel takes the .56-56 and the 20 inch barrel the .56-50 or .56-52.

The cartridge companies' catalogs say the .56-56 is the carbine cartridge, but it also is a rifle cartridge, the .56-52 is both rifle and carbine cartridge, while the .56-50 is the government ammunition for those .50 caliber carbines with three grooves such as are stamped "Burnside," but the .56-50 is interchangeable with the .56-52 as well.

Finally both the UMC and Winchester very kindly and courteously went into the matter very thoroughly, and made sulphur casts of the chambers and calibrated the bores of all their Spencers, and from the assembled data and the used of the original Spencer catalogs, I have managed to get together a reasonable theory as to the whys and wherefores of these old Spencers. The UMC report is as follows:

#### UMC REPORT

Spencer Arms Caliber .56-50, .56-52 and .56-56 in Remington Armory, Bridgeport, Conn.

#### MEASUREMENTS TAKEN ON SPENCER ARMS IN REMINGTON ARMORY, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

		Rem. Arm			
Caliber	Type	Barrel	Serial No.	No.	
1. .56-50	Carbine	20	102,907	78	
2. .56-50	Carbine	20	1,536	79	
3. .56-50	Carbine	20	12,117	1089	
4. .56-52	Rifle	30	91,748	81	
5. .56-52	Carbine	22	48,342	86	
6. .56-56	Carbine	22	55,469	80	
		Bore	Groove	Cut	
	Marked Grooves	Diam.	Diam.		
1.	M 1867 6	.503	.518	Spencer	
2.	M 1865 6	.503	.521		
3.	None 3	.503	.519		
4.	M 1867 6	.505	.523	Spencer	
5.	None 6	.519	.538		
6.	None 6	.521	.537		

#### Notes:

1. Bore measurements are one inch from the muzzle.  
2. Groove measurements are average of one inch from muzzle and one inch from breech; the differences were so slight as not to be worth showing.  
3. Attention is called to the similarity of bore and groove dimensions of the carbines bearing Remington numbers 86 and 80 notwithstanding the indication that the former is a .56-52 and the latter a .56-56.

4. The .56-52 carbine will take the .56-56 cartridge satisfactorily as well as the .56-52.

5. It is noted that the rifle although marked .56-52 is but slightly larger in the bore and groove than the .56-50 carbines and is not nearly as large in these dimensions as the .56-52 carbine, Remington No. 86.

6. Casts were made of 79, 81, 86. These all show chambers long enough for the .56-50 shell length. The diameter of the 86 chamber slightly to the rear of the rifling is about .009 larger than 79 and 81.

#### SPENCER CARTRIDGES

Name	Shell Length	Powder	Ball	Diam. Ball
56-52	.970	45	400	.532
56-50	1.175	45	350	.518
56-56	.885	42	362	.540



ARMY CARTRIDGE.  
No. 56.—Caliber  $\frac{56}{100}$ .  
Weight of Powder 48 grs.  
Lead 385 grs.  
For Rifles of  $\frac{56}{100}$  Calibre.



SPORTING CARTRIDGE.  
No. 56.—Caliber  $\frac{56}{100}$ .  
Weight of Powder 48 grs.  
Lead 310 grs.  
For Rifles of  $\frac{56}{100}$  Calibre.

The only comment I will make on this report is that I believe Carbine No. 48342 is in the wrong pew; it should be a .56-56. Notice that Rifle No. 91748 is a .56-52 and has a bore of .505. Certainly a large difference of bore for the same cartridge. Worse than some of the German guns today. The caliber marks were engraved on these guns by UMC very early in their career, possibly in 1867, to distinguish these guns from each other. Yet it looks as if somebody slipped up. Historically speaking, none of the carbines are .56-50; all the .50 caliber ones should be .56-52. Mathematically speaking it doesn't matter, as the chamber and the bore are the same in both cases.

#### THE WINCHESTER REPORT

We have rechecked the dimensions of the Spencer Carbine caliber .56-56 No. 26638 on account of the question as to bore dimensions. We found a number of the dimensions on the original card incorrect. You will observe from the tabulation that the bore of this carbine is .5205-inch.

We are unable to advise as to the reason for bringing out the .56-52 cartridge. This shell has a very slight bottle neck but it would seem as though the .56-50 and .56-52 could be used interchangeably in either arm. Our tabulation would indicate no material difference in bore dimensions between the two.

#### MEASUREMENTS OF SPENCER RIFLE AND CARBINES

1. Serial No.	26,638	57,250	108,448
2. Model	None	None	N. M.
3. Caliber	56-56	56-56	56-52
4. Barrel	22	22	30
5. Bore Diam.	.5205	.5215	.5062
6. Cham. Diam. at mouth	.5760	.578	.5720
7. Cham. Diam. at neck	.5610	.561	.550
8. Length	1.00	1.00	1.13
9. Length including lead	1.330	1.28	1.20
1. 101,436	9838	103,616	
2. 1865	1865	N. M.	
3. 56-50	56-50	56-52	
4. 20	20	20	
5. .504	.505	.506	
6. .573	.575	.5743	
7. .5454	.548	.546	
8. 1.13	1.12	1.185	
10. Cut Off	None	None	Spencer's
11. Grooves	6	6	6
9. 1.17	1.165	1.230	
10. Spencer's	Stabler's	Spencer's	
11. 6	6	6	

Historically speaking, the Winchester people have no .56-50 carbines either; they are all .56-52. There appears no reason for calling gun No. 9838 a .56-50, while gun No. 101,436 of the same series is a .56-52. Mathematically it doesn't matter. The Winchester people are

right in saying the .52 calibers use the .56-56. They have no rifles of this caliber, however, nor any 3-grooved guns, nor any made by the Burnside Company.

The following table includes my own specimens as well as some I have personally checked.

Rifle	cal.	Ser.No.	None 6 grooves	R.S.Law- rence r.sit.
Rifle	" 52	"	9857 6 grooves	
Rifle	" 50	"	5380 3 grooves	
Rifle	" 50	"	3160 3 grooves	Burnside
Carbine	" 52	"	36,382 6 grooves	22" barrel
Carbine	" 52	"	55,970 6 grooves	22" barrel
Carbine	" 50	"	58,563 3 grooves	22" barrel
Carbine	" 50	"	16,288 3 grooves	20" barrel sited 800 yds
Carbine	" 50	"	23,494 6 grooves	20" barrel sited 900 yds
Carbine	" 50	"	18,956 3 grooves	Burnside

There are also several other varieties. Carbines were made sometimes of .44 caliber using the .56-46. Sporting rifles were sometimes made .52 caliber as well as .44 (see Johnstons catalog of 1876). The Burnside Company also made a rifle with two bands instead of three, having a 32½ inch barrel, and a ramrod. They were not purchased by the U. S. Government, but may have been made up for some State.

In order to understand the matter better, we may say that Spencer production was divided into five classes, namely:

1. The original model made out of Sharps rifle barrels caliber .52, six grooves.

2. The Civil War 6-groove period from Dec. 31, 1862 to Sept. 1, 1865, both carbines and rifles caliber .52, using the .56-56. The carbines had a 22-inch barrel, none were equipped with Stabler's cut off. First specimens not numbered. All made in Boston. The ammunition was called the "No. 56" whence arose the idea it was caliber .56. See illustration.

3. The End-of-the-War 3-groove period caliber .50, carbines only, using the .56-50, and called "The Ordnance Bureau Model 1865" equipped with Stabler's cut off. No .50 caliber rifles were obtained by the Government. Consisted of 30,496 carbines with a 20-inch barrel, Stabler's cut off, delivered from April 15, 1865 to Oct. 31, 1865. Stamped on the receiver "Model 1865" and as being manufactured by the Burnside Rifle Co. These guns had three grooves and are the true .56-50 carbines. This class also included 3,000 carbines made in Boston delivered from Dec. 13, 1865 to Jan. 1, 1866, which had a 22-inch barrel, three grooves and a cut off, numbered about 58,000 (an exception to the rule that the 22-inch barrel is a caliber .52). Possibly some had a 20-inch barrel, if so the serial number would be under 3,000, and they would have three grooves. The change was made to three grooves, because the Springfield rifles had three grooves. The .56-50 cartridge was designed at the Springfield Armory. No. 50 caliber carbines were used in the Civil War, as the war was about over with Lee's surrender on April 9th, 1865, and it is hardly likely that any were issued immediately after that, because measures were taken to reduce the number of troops.

4. The Post War three-groove period starting about November 1866 and lasting about a year. There was a period of about nine months intervening from the last Government deliveries on Jan. 1, 1866 until the time when the Spencer Co. started advertising to supply the civilian trade. The Spencer Company continued using the .40 caliber three-groove rifling, abandoning the .52 caliber and according to the October, 1866 catalog, carbines are called the "Ordnance Bureau Model," but are not stamped at all. The carbine I obtained fifteen years ago is in this class. The ammunition for this gun is called the "No. 52" evidently later being the .56-52.

Rifles also were made, and sporting rifles using the .56-46. There is a write up about the Spencer in the Army and Navy Journal for Nov.



24, 1866, and the advertising starts on Nov. 17, 1866 showing the rifles and carbines were .50 caliber. The .56-50 had an excessive crimp, so the Spencer people redesigned it and made it bottle neck. Serial numbers start from one up to perhaps about 20,000.

5. The post-war six-groove period starting about October 1867 and lasting until the dissolution of the Spencer Co. in 1869. The October 1867 catalog mentions the "Old Model," "Model 1865" and "Model 1867." Also shows a cut of the cartridges showing the peculiar nomenclature, reproduced herewith also that the .56-52 was used in rifles of .50 caliber. Page 5 of the catalog says the same cartridge was used in both rifles and carbines. Serial numbers started over again. Confusion had arisen as many of the Union soldier took their old model carbines home with them. So the Spencer Co. started to stamp their product "M. 1865" at the same time returning to the six groove type of Civil War days. Spencers of high serial numbers (about 100,000) seem to have a different cut off called the "Spencer" and attached to the cartridge finger guide and making it look broader. Sometimes these latter were stamped "M. 1867," sometimes "N.M." and occasionally "M. 1865." One could have his choice of either Stabler's or Spencer's cut off or it could be left off as desired, as Mr. McHenry has one without a cut off, but of the new model. Usually a cut off means the new model. The old models caliber .52 will not be found with them on.

\* \* \*

#### COMMENT ON SPENCERS

##### CLASS 1

No writer has as yet written about or even hinted that the Spencers used for testing purposes in 1861 were different than the ordinary run of Spencers. And yet it is so. It explains Bannerman's statement in his new catalog that the Spencer rifle was not finally developed and patented until July, 1862.

The first gun in the illustration is one of the original models. It is stamped "CM. Spencer, Hartford, Connecticut." It has a different hammer and trigger, the lock plate is different. The breech block is missing, but breech blocks from later guns will not interchange in it. The rear guns will not interchange in it. The rear sight is stamped "R. R. Lawrence," which indicates that the gun was either made in the Sharps plant or out of a Sharps barrel and stock.

C. M. Spencer was a rather prolific inventor and died recently on January 14, 1922. An interesting article about him is in the Scientific American for December 1921. He worked for Colt in 1856, was a member of Billings & Spencer, manufacturer of drop forgings, invented improvements in machinery for winding silk, and had a hand in the Roper shotgun. The Spencer was patented March 6, 1860. When the Civil War broke out Spencer interested his old boss, F. Cheney of the silk mills. (Cheney may make these silk ties, perhaps) and probably obtained some capital and had these specimens made. As the Sharps was caliber .52 so the Spencer was made .52 to save cost of special boring tools. Spencer probably went to Crittenden & Tibbals of South Coventry, nearby, who had been making percussion caps, etc., since 1850 and had some straight copper cartridges made up to fit the gun. The gun was tested by the Navy

in June, 1861 by Captain Dahlgren, and an order for 700 obtained. It was also tested by the Army in November 1861 and on Dec. 26, 1861 obtained an order for 10,000 rifles caliber .58 and with these two orders Cheney & Spencer went to Boston and interested Warren Fisher Jr., a merchant of Rothbury in obtaining capital, and the Spencer Repeating Rifle was incorporated on Jan. 27, 1862 and they leased the southerly wing of Chickering's piano factory at Tremont and Camden Streets. About this time Congress became very impatient over the slow deliveries, so as a commission was appointed to enquire into the different contracts. It was shown that the Spencer Co., had expended over \$100,000 for tools etc., but had no guns ready. The Commissioners reduced the contract to 7,500, deliveries to commence in June 1862, but due to revising the model, no deliveries were made until Dec. 31, 1862. These 7,500 rifles were delivered up to June 20, 1863.

In May 1863 the State of Massachusetts held a test of various breech loaders at Camp Meigs, Readville, and ordered 2,000 Spencer rifles for their State troops. The U. S. however were so anxious to get these for some of Rosecranz' and Burnside's troops, so on Oct. 2, 1863 they were turned over, the U. S. agreeing to assume payment and to see that they were replaced. Accordingly the Spencer Co. again made 1868 rifles and 1,176 carbines for the State of Massachusetts, but these also were turned over to the U. S. on May 4, 1864, and May 9, 1864 respectively.

Meanwhile on July 13, 1863 the U. S. signed a contract for 11,000 carbines, 7,000 of which were delivered from Oct. 3 to Dec. 31, 1863 and the rest canceled.

On Dec. 24, 1863 another contract for 34,500 carbines was signed, 7,000 being delivered from Jan. 20, 1864 to May 17, 1864 and the remainder were canceled. The serial numbers seem to start with this contract.

On May 24, 1864 a contract was signed for as many carbines as the Spencer Co. could make up to Sept. 1, 1865, so they went to it and delivered 45,500 carbines between June 4, 1864 and Aug. 31, 1865.

##### CLASS 3—THE .56-50 CARBINES

The Spencer Co. it will be seen delivered the last of their carbines on Aug. 31, 1865 under contract of May 24, 1864. There appears to be a short period intervening and it seems evident that the Spencer Co. had some old barrel stocks left, as on Sept. 26 1865 they were paid \$9,083.94 for altering the bore and attaching a cut-off. Therefore on Dec. 13, 1865, they delivered 1,000 carbines with an increased price of 59½ cents as royalty on Stabler's cut-off; and 1,000 more on Dec. 22, 1865; and on Jan. 1, 1866 the last 1,000. Some of these 3,000 have a 22-inch barrel, as I have one No. 58,563, and possibly all of them do. The Winchester people have a carbine No. 57,250 that is .52 caliber, so the reduction of the bore occurred between those two serial numbers. If any had 20 inch barrels, the serial numbers would probably start over again with No. 1.

The Burnside Co. was given a contract on June 27, 1864 to make all they could up to Sept. 1, 1865, and they delivered 30,496 between April 15, 1865 and Oct. 31, 1865. These are all .50 caliber, have a 20-inch barrel, three grooves and Stabler's cut off. The circumstances in connection with changing the caliber resulting in the .56-50 cartridge are rather interesting.

According to Ordnance Memoranda No. 5 an Ordnance Board was appointed in September 1863 to consider the question of the proper caliber for carbines. Some of the officers wanted .50 caliber and others thought 44 was about right. On February 4, 1864 General Dyer, commanding Springfield Armory was authorized to make detailed tests as to the best cartridge and caliber. Whether he ever did or not I am unable to say. But on September 12, 1864 General Dyer became Chief of Ordnance, and on November 12, 1864 he wrote the following letter which shows just how the .56-50 started:

Ordnance Office,  
War Department,  
Washington, D. C.,  
November 12, 1864.

Maj. T. T. S. Laidley,  
Commdg. U. S. Armory,  
Springfield Armory.

Sir:—

The Messrs. Remington at Ilion, Herkimer Co. N. Y., the Burnside Rifle Co. at Providence, R. I. and the Spencer Rifle Co. at Boston have been informed that the caliber of the Carbines they have to make under existing contract would be fixed at .50-inch for the bore and .56-inch for the chamber, and they have been requested to make arrangements accordingly.

They have also been informed that you would furnish them, each, with a plug gauge, and model cartridge; and you are requested to furnish them with these articles at the earliest possible time.

Respectfully, Your Obedient Servant,

A. B. Dyer,  
Brig. Gen., Chief of Ord.

This shows the drift to the .50 caliber as used later in the Model 1866, 1868 and 1870 Springfields even at this time.

Whether it was a good policy to change the caliber like that during the war is a hard question to decide. The change in bore delayed the Burnside contract a little, but the Spencer Company having many of the old barrels made up far ahead of time, kept turning out guns of the old model. So the Union cavalry in the Civil War used only one model and that was caliber .52, both rifle and carbine, and only one cartridge and that the .56-56. After the war for a few years, both old and new model carbines were in use in the cavalry, but the government never used any .56-52 ammunition that I know of, as they had plenty of the .56-50. Records show that the Sage Ammunition Co., Fitch & Van Vechten, J. Goldmark, etc., were delivering .56-50 ammunition as late as December 1866.

(To be continued)

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The "sporting" type or Springfield as made at Springfield Armory has a heavy, stiff barrel, and is a little the most accurate type on that account, and it remodels into a sporting rifle weighing about 8½ pounds. The "National Match" type of Springfield remodels to about 8¼ pounds, or in extra light type with 20 inch barrel to about 7¼ pounds. Groups at 200 yards with best ammunition run about 2, 3, and 3½ inches respectively. Our remodelling does not in way whatever decrease the accuracy from the original rifle—in most instances it increases the accuracy.

**Sights.**—Lyman 48, Lyman 103, Howe-Whelen, Belding & Mull, or open leaf sights secured by band as desired. Standard or matted ramp front sight base with detachable front sight protector, and ivory, gold, or platinum beads. Belding and Mull, Fecker, or Winchester telescope sights, also Hensoldt or Zeiss telescopes with Noske mountings.

**Stocks.**—Imported or Circassian walnut in shape, design, checking and dimensions to suit customer. Dull London oil finish. English carabao horn or American type forearm tips. Pistol grip caps with or without trap for extra front sight. Soft rubber recoil pads, or checked and engraved steel butt-plates with trap for implements, including short, light, jointed cleaning rods.

**Slings.**—Whelen combination shooting and carrying sling of best oiled leather attached with stationary or detachable noiseless and tangleproof sling swivels. Front swivels attached to barrel in front of forearm, or just in rear of firearm tip in conjunction with barrel band as desired.

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## Slow Fire Tyro Pistol Match

1st—V. W. Wilbur, Springfield, Mass.	561
2nd—T. A. Monahan, Springfield, Mass.	553
3rd—D. F. Layton, Brooklyn, N. Y.	538
4th—H. Russ, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	520
5th—H. M. Van Sleem, Gastonia, N. C.	513
6th—E. W. Davis, Cambridge, Mass.	512
7th—Geo. F. Ream, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	512
8th—J. Barlow, Halstead, Kansas	500
9th—F. L. Frohm, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	489
10th—Harry Frohm, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	485

## Individual Gallery Pistol Championship

1st—C. J. Moore, Bristol, Conn.	569
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## Individual Slow Fire Pistol Match

1st—Eric Johnson, Ardmore, Okla.	558
2nd—F. W. Wilbur, Springfield, Mass.	558
3rd—T. A. Monahan, Springfield, Mass.	542

## Gallery Pistol Team Championship

1st—Company "H" 160th Infantry, Calif., N. G. Pistol Team, Pasadena, Calif.	2641
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------	------

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Conducted by C. B. Lister

### SMALL BORE TOURNAMENT TO BE HELD ON WEST COAST

THE Long Beach Rifle and Revolver Club will again be hosts to the Western States Small Bore Rifle Association in their annual two-day match. Beginning promptly at 8 o'clock on the morning of June 26, the small-bore artists will have shooting enough to satisfy the most ardent devotee. The shooting will continue the following day, June 27, and it is hoped that by 5 P. M. the Coast will see the closing of its most successful shoot.

Entrants last year in excess of sixty proclaimed to the four winds and the world in general that they would be on hand the next year and would bring all their friends. The date has been set; the committee is already after the cups, and by June 26 everything will be in readiness to show the small-bore rifleman the best time of his career.

The program, subject to slight change, follows:

#### JUNE 26

- 50 yards, 2 sighters, 10 shots, 4 re-entries.
- 100 yards, 2 sighters, 10 shots, 4 re-entries.
- 200 yards, Ring target, 2 sighters, 20 shots, 1 re-entry.

#### JUNE 27

- Small-bore Palma.
- 50 yards, 2 sighters, 20 shots.
- 100 yards, 2 sighters, 20 shots.

Grand aggregate includes 3-4-5-6.

#### PISTOL MATCHES, BOTH DAYS

- Free Pistol Match—2 s.s., 20 shots, slow fire.
- Big Bore, 38 or larger—2 s.s., 10 shots, slow fire, unlimited re-entry.
- Police Pistol Championship Match (Individual)—Standard American pistol target.

N. R. A. rules prevail in all matches. Entry fee, 50 cents per match and 50-cent range fee per day.

Palma Match, \$1.00. Address all communications to Carroll M. Counts, Elks' Club, Long Beach, Calif. Camping privileges available on the range for those who care to take advantage of it.

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### WASHINGTON STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION PROGRAM GETS UNDER WAY

THE 1926 Washington State Rifle Association program of weekly inter-club matches got under way to a good start this spring with seventeen teams entered. While all scores have not as yet been received, the following tabulation is of interest as showing the teams which are active in State Rifle Association affairs this year:

Club	Scores for Match No. 1	Present Standing
Class "A":		
Bellingham	1346	Second
Seattle		
Spokane		

Club	Scores for Match No. 1	Present Standing
Class "A":		
Vancouver	1252	Sixth
Everett	1239	*Seventh
Arlington		
Class "B":		
Waitsburg	1297	Fourth
Wenatchee	1353	First
Rainier (Seattle)	1270	Fifth
Class "C":		
Monroe	1238	Eighth
Tacoma	1239	*Seventh
Olympia	1110	Eleventh
Yakima		
Unclassified:		
Longview	1334	Third
Enumclaw	1210	Ninth
Walla Walla	1158	Tenth
Omak		

\* Indicates scores of these teams tied.

Course: Match No. 1, April 3-4:

Slow fire, 200 yards, W. S. R. A. target.

10 shots, prone.

10 shots, sitting.

10 shots, kneeling.

\*\*\*

### GUARDSMEN WIN HOLYOKE, MASS., LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

A FEATURE of the gallery season in Holyoke, Mass., is the Industrial Rifle League. Seven teams participated in the League this year, shooting on a 75-foot range, using the Army "X" target. The National Guardsmen came through the schedule with a clean record of nine victories and no defeats to take the local championship.

Sergeant Fred Childs of the National Guard Team also took the high individual cup with an average of 94.77.

The final standing of the seven teams was as follows:

	W.	L.	Ave.
National Guard	9	0	464.33
Amer. Thread No. 1	7	3	462
Amer. Thread No. 2	4	1	457.4
Y. M. C. A.	5	4	453
Farr Alpaca	1	8	439.66
Whiting & Cook	1	3	537.5
Amer. Writing Paper	1	9	431.9

A great many leagues of this nature are being developed throughout the country and they are doing more to interest whole communities in the rifle shooting game than any other project that has been undertaken. It is not necessary to have a number of clubs in one city in order to have a league. If the club is of any size at all it will usually be found that there are enough members already in the club who are employees of local business houses to organize teams of three to five men and conduct a league schedule right within the club. From such a start it is then possible to develop other clubs within the industries which have been represented in the league.

### SECOND ANNUAL TENNESSEE GALLERY TOURNAMENT

THE Nashville Rifle Club staged such a successful Gallery Tournament last year that they are going to make the event an annual fixture. The Second Tournament will be fired on May 6th, 7th and 8th in the big gymnasium of the Y. M. C. A. at Nashville.

The conditions provide for any .22 caliber rim fire rifle, any sights; distance, 50 feet; entry fee, 50 cents; N. R. A. rules to apply; and there will be a variety of trophies and medals for individual and team championships, re-entry matches, etc.

The matches will be wide open to any one who happens to be in the State of Tennessee at the time of the shoot. This tournament is the most ambitious effort to promote gallery rifle shooting that we know of in the Southeastern States, and the National Rifle Association hopes that all riflemen within hiking distance of Nashville will put in an appearance at this match.

Entries should be made to Mr. W. B. Atchley, Room 200, Union Station, Nashville, Tenn., on or before Wednesday night, May 5th. Mr. Atchley will be glad to furnish any further information relative to the matches.

\*\*\*

### AMES BESTS CAPITAL CLUB

THE Ames Faculty Rifle Club defeated the National Capital Rifle Club in a kneeling match at 50 feet. Some of the best shots of the National Capital Rifle Club were sick with the flu and did not fire. The scores:

AMES FACULTY RIFLE CLUB TEAM NO. 1		
	Score	Total
J. L. Powers	93-95	188
J. V. McKelvey	94-98	192
J. Ripkey	96-96	192
H. K. Davis	96-97	193
A. K. Friedrich	97-99	196
		961

NATIONAL CAPITAL RIFLE CLUB TEAM NO. 1		
	Score	Total
Robertson	91-92	183
Riley	93-96	189
Fisher	95-99	194
McCarthy	96-99	195
Everett	98-98	196
		957

AMES FACULTY RIFLE CLUB TEAM NO. 2		
	Score	Total
McNeil	85-89	174
McCormick	87-94	181
McClay	86-95	181
Siewert	86-90	176
Hiland	90-95	185
		897

NATIONAL CAPITAL RIFLE CLUB TEAM NO. 2		
	Score	Total
Dyer	76-84	160
Nicholson	86-86	172
Richards	90-90	180
Kasehagen	89-92	181
Jensen	88-95	183
		876

\*\*\*

### FATHER AND SON SHOOT

INSTRUCTOR R. C. WILSON of Units No. 644 and No. 2742, organized at Grover Cleveland High School at St. Louis, Mo., recently conducted a successful Father

and Son Match. The combined scores of the father and son were counted for place, each shooting five shots in the prone and sitting positions. There were thirteen teams entered, and that it was hotly contested is shown by the fact that Boston, Senior and Junior, won the match with a score of 90 plus 5 A's, while Suche, Senior and Junior, took second place with 90 plus 4 A's. Third place was taken by McKim, Senior and Junior, with a score of 89. Nicely printed ribbons were provided as prizes, two blue ones for first place, two red ones for second place, and two white ones for third place.

The match was so much enjoyed that Instructor Wilson hopes to make it an annual affair.

\* \* \*

#### PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE DEFEAT NEW JERSEY TROOPERS

ON March 13th the Pennsylvania State Police and New Jersey State Police resumed a series of interstate pistol matches which were started in 1922 and discontinued in 1924 because the duties of the officers in the two departments interfered. The renewal of hostilities was brought about by the fact that on January 26th the New Jersey State Police had defeated the New York State Police by a score of 1,032 to 1,016. The New Jersey Troopers then decided to take on their old friends from Pennsylvania again. Both organizations put a first team and a second team into the competition. The Pennsylvania State Police First Team defeated the New Jersey First Team, 1,074 to 1,019, with scores as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE—FIRST TEAM	
Corporal Snyder	272
Corporal MacBean	270
Sergeant Hudock	266
Private Whitecotton	266
	1,074
NEW JERSEY STATE POLICE—FIRST TEAM	
Captain Lamb	269
Col. Schwarzkopf	255
Private Salz	248
Captain Carter	247
	1,019

The second team from the Keystone State also turned in a victory with a score of 992 against 961 for the New Jersey officers. These two victories give the Pennsylvanians the edge in the series to date, New Jersey having won the first match in 1922 and Pennsylvania the second in 1923.

\* \* \*

#### BUFFALO GUARDSMEN WIN INTERNATIONAL MATCH

ON March 27th the rifle team of Company F, 174th Infantry of Buffalo, New York, under command of Captain James M. H. Wallace, defeated a crack team representing the Irish Rifle Team of Toronto, Canada, in a closely contested match on the range at the 174th Infantry Armory in Buffalo.

The Match aroused keen interest among the spectators near the close when the Canadians with four men still to shoot had an opportunity to tie the score. The final outcome, however, gave the New Yorkers' team a total of 992 against 985 for the Canadians.

The conditions of the Match called for

teams of 15, 10 high scores to count. In addition to turning in the 10 high scores the Buffalo Guardsmen turned in the 15 high scores so there was no doubt about their victory.

Following the Match a dinner was served to the members of both teams and the officers of the regiment by the wives of the officers.

Major Lueschner, well known to the shooters in this country, and Major Price of the Canadian school of musketry acted as official judges.

The Match aroused particular interest because last year the Irish Rifle Club defeated "F" Company on two different occasions. The Guardsmen are planning an early visit to Toronto in an effort to even the score.

\* \* \*

#### THAT IDEAL CLUB PROGRAM

WE wrote Mr. C. C. Finn some time ago and mentioned an ideal club program. The following is Finn's come-back. We would like to hear from any club secretary who thinks he has a program either for a day, a season, or a year which, while not ideal, at least keeps the boys coming.

"An ideal shooting program is and ever will be one which every member of a club wants to shoot; is determined to shoot, will shoot in spite of work or weather, and when a good share of the members come out and really shoot, there is no question about the program being a good one. There is one difficulty, however. The program being shot by any other club is always better than the one your own club is shooting and it is also a fact that the program which our club shot last week and the one we will shoot next week is much superior to the one we are shooting this week; so our members mourn not having come out last week and don't come out this week or they wait for the very superior match of next week, only to find that it don't look so good when seen close to. When you actually get a gang out and have to wait until darkness before you can chase them off the range, then you have the "gem of gems" in the program line, but not for long. You can catch 'em once in a while, but they can get tired of programs a lot faster than you can invent them.

"The Washington State Rifle Association has put up what looked each year like a grand little program. We enclose the one for this year. With the idea of shocking some of our members into activity we have tried to invent something new to shoot at from time to time. This year it is the W. S. R. A. target, a drawing of which is enclosed together with the insides of the target which are mounted on a standard "A" target paper as shown. We believe that this is a well balanced and comprehensive program and we also believe that it will provoke just as many objections as any we have put up in the past.

"I often wonder if it wouldn't be a good idea to forbid any club to shoot some certain match under penalty of not being permitted to draw ammunition if they did so.

With the penalty in mind, it seems likely that the clubs would be sneaking out to shoot that match at every opportunity, and glorying in drawing their ammunition despite the inhibition. Possibly by doing that we might have every one shooting for the glory of breaking the law.

"Any way, we start in shooting next Saturday, April 3rd, on the W. S. R. A. target. Those who make good scores on it will like it a lot and those who don't make good scores on it will not like it. Whenever we shoot at 600 they will want to shoot at 500 and they will all prefer slow fire to rapid fire on rapid-fire days. We have no doubt at all that our W. S. R. A. target will look grand to a lot of other clubs; the same as our Fade-away match does our own outfit won't shoot it any more."

\* \* \*

#### A CHALLENGE FROM ANACONDA, MONTANA

THE Anaconda, Montana, Rifle Club desires matches with any club shooting small bore indoors at 50 and 75 feet, in any position, as well as pistol matches.

Any club wishing to accept this challenge should get in touch with Mr. L. D. McCormack, secretary of the club, at 118 Chestnut Street, or Mr. Byron H. Jennings, 606 Main Street, Anaconda, stating conditions and date of firing.

\* \* \*

#### CAPITAL CLUB ELECTS

THE National Capital Rifle Club of Washington, D. C., which boasts on its roster such crack shots as Fisher and McGarrity held its annual election Monday evening, April 5. R. H. McGarrity was re-elected president for the third consecutive term. Boyd J. Richards was re-elected vice-president and A. J. Linn secretary-treasurer. Sgt. Morris Fisher was elected executive officer and Jack Rohan publicity officer. The guest of honor was Brig. Gen. M. A. Reckord, secretary of the National Rifle Association. Gen. Rickord commended the club on its showing and outlined his policy of promoting shooting as a sport.

\* \* \*

#### SAN ANTONIO VS. AUSTIN

BY BERT E. COOPER

ON the 14th inst. the Liberty Pistol and Rifle Club of San Antonio journeyed to Austin, the capital city, and engaged the Austin Rifle Club in a service rifle match held at the state range, Camp Mabry, in the suburbs of Austin. There were 16 shooting members from San Antonio, also several ladies who made the trip by automobile, a distance of 85 miles.

Shooting commenced about 9 o'clock and continued throughout the day until about 4 P. M. The weather was quite chilly and in the afternoon a heavy mist was falling, but despite these conditions some very fine scores were made by members of both teams. A basket lunch was served by the ladies. Families of the Austin shooting members and a score or more of the Texas University girls attended.



All members of each club fired the course and the highest 10 men on each side constituted the team and decided the winner. It may be seen from the scores below that these teams are very evenly matched. Previous matches between these two clubs have been decided by the small margin of 3 points for the highest 10 men on each side.

Ranges fired were 200 yards offhand, 300 yards sitting and kneeling, and 600 yards prone. Two S. S. at each range and 10 shoots for record.

Names and scores of the ten high men on each team are as follows:

LIBERTY PISTOL AND RIFLE CLUB				
	200 yds.	300 yds.	600 yds.	Total
W. J. Reed.....	44	44	50	138
L. S. Spooner.....	46	45	45	136
B. F. Thompson.....	43	45	47	135
B. E. Cooper.....	49	40	45	134
J. C. Talcott.....	43	42	48	133
W. C. Printy.....	43	42	45	130
M. M. Works.....	41	42	45	128
T. H. Fischer.....	39	45	43	127
P. H. Rylander.....	40	42	43	125
G. H. Collins.....	41	42	42	125
Totals.....	429	429	453	1311

AUSTIN RIFLE CLUB				
	200 yds.	300 yds.	600 yds.	Total
Bob Fehlis.....	47	44	46	137
J. R. Massey.....	42	44	49	135
John Callan.....	41	44	49	134
Frank Hamer.....	44	44	46	134
B. Palmquist.....	39	47	45	131
T. Armstrong.....	41	43	46	130
T. Kellum.....	41	43	44	128
B. Armstrong.....	43	41	43	127
M. Kreuz.....	40	40	46	126
B. J. Ruppert.....	44	39	41	124
Totals.....	422	429	455	1306

The annual Texas State matches will be held on the Camp Mabry National Guard range about the middle of June this year for the rifle and it is contemplated that the pistol matches will be held at San Antonio about July 4th and 5th. Exact dates will be announced later.

BERT E. COOPER,  
Secretary L. P. and R. Club.

3701 S. Presa St., San Antonio, Tex.

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#### COMPETITION IN HANKOW, CHINA

THE Annual Report of the Hankow, China, Rifle Association contains the following interesting paragraph relating to International Two-man Team Competition. The Hankow Rifle Association is made up of the representatives of the various nations in Hankow and presents something of a problem, due to the acknowledged difference in accuracy of the various rifles with which the nationals of each nation are armed. This little paragraph illustrates how it has been solved in Hankow. It is also interesting to note that the Swiss team used the U. S. Springfield rifle.

#### International Two-man Team Competition

The donation by Mr. F. F. Stanley of two cups to be awarded the members of the winning team made possible this event, fired on October 7. In order to equalize the difference in rifles U. S. Springfield rifles received no allowance, Lee-Enfield rifles with aperture sights and Japanese rifles were allowed 5 per cent of the score made, and Lee-Enfield rifles with open sights and French rifles allowed 10 per cent of the score made. The result was a hotly contested event. Fourteen teams entered, and the first five to finish were as

follows, range 200 yards, U. S. Target "A":

	Prone	Kneel	Sit	Std.	Total	Allow	Total
ENGLAND—							
Fu cher .....	23	23	23	20	89		
Povey .....	23	17	20	19	79	16.8	184.8
JAPAN—							
Andoh .....	23	22	23	18	86		
Murata .....	23	20	22	20	85	8.5	179.5
*SWITZERLAND—							
Zindel .....	23	22	24	20	89		
Buenter .....	23	21	21	23	88		177.
AMERICA—							
Wilner .....	23	23	22	20	88		
Stanley .....	21	21	22	19	83		171.
ENGLAND—							
Sanders .....	20	19	20	21	80		
Hopkins .....	17	19	19	19	74	15.4	169.4

\*Used the U. S. Springfield rifle.

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#### FARGO, N. DAK., ON SHOOTING MAP

THERE are about 22,000 people in the city of Fargo, North Dakota. It is the home of the North Dakota Agricultural College. The following report from Captain Thomas S. Smith, Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the College, indicates a situation that we do not believe any other city with a population of 22,000 in the United States can equal.

"To date the college teams have fired matches with some 30 colleges and the girls with 4 colleges. It is recognized as a minor sport here and ten letters a year awarded on the point system. If the National Matches are held this year a complete team accompanied by at least two of the officers as coaches will be sent from this institution to participate.

"As a check on shooting activities of this city the following information is furnished:

"Women's Sport Club.—About 40 members signed original application. Charter received. Some members have withdrawn from this club on account of attendance restrictions pertaining to athletics and have formed another association not so restrictive. Shoots every Thursday evening and Tuesday afternoon on college indoor range during winter. Membership being built up to replace losses.

"Women's Athletic Club.—Will consist of about 35 charter members. Good shooting personnel. Uses college indoor range Monday and Wednesday evenings. Application for charter to be forwarded as soon as blanks received.

"Business Women's Club.—About 200 membership. Uses own indoor range during winter and competes with other women's organizations during winter and summer. Shoots indoors every Monday evening during winter.

"N. D. A. C. Rifle Club.—Charter membership about 170. Indoor range open all day. Outdoor range open late afternoons and Saturday mornings during spring and fall. Application for charter made, but as yet not received.

"Business Men's Club.—Building of indoor range downtown and application for charter this fall."

#### C. E. SYKES HEADS HOFFMAN ARMS

C. E. SYKES of Ardmore, Oklahoma, big game hunter and rifleman, has been elected president of the Hoffman Arms Company.

The company is manufacturing high-grade shotguns, in addition to its rifles.

#### HOPKINS REPORTED BETTER

T. L. Hopkins, sales manager of the Savage-Stevens Arms Company, is reported convalescent after a recent operation for acute appendicitis.

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(A Unit of the National Rifle Association devoted to teaching every boy and girl in America the safe and accurate handling of the rifle.)

Conducted by H. H. Goebel

### THE TIME HAS COME TO— OWN YOUR OWN

**BECAUSE:** You will never again have a chance to enter a campaign like the N. R. A. OWN YOUR OWN PLAN. And even if you were privileged to help put over some similar drive, the N. R. A. *cooperative spirit*, so noticeable in "selling the N. R. A.," would not be there.

**BECAUSE—**In doing your part to enlist new members and subscribers for the N. R. A. and the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, you will not only be "Owning Your Own" by receiving cash or premiums for the effort put forth, but you will also be helping your own organization; for all the funds coming in from this campaign are being used to promote and extend the N. R. A. Junior Rifle Corps. Certainly you will agree that a National Service Organization, such as the Junior Rifle Corps, "devoted to the purpose of teaching every American boy and girl the safe and accurate handling of the rifle," is worthy of your cooperation.

You should want to "Own Your Own." **BECAUSE—**The sooner you give the plan a trial the more interested you will be in the Junior Corps. And unless you members, you boys and girls who have strived so faithfully during the infancy of the Corps, are actually willing to lend a little effort in seeing your organization grow and expand, then the cause is not worthy of this follow-up and the drive can not attract your attention.

**BECAUSE—**In doing your part to make this drive a mutually successful campaign, you will be helping every member and every prospective member of the J. R. C. beside helping yourself—to the prizes offered by the N. R. A.

And finally, the time has come to "Own Your Own." **BECAUSE—**You will be a "life saver" to the Corps. Quoting from a recent self-explanatory letter to N. R. A. J. R. C. Instructors bearing the signature of the Executive Secretary of the Association:

"When the J. R. C. as the W. J. R. C. was functioning as a strictly Commercial Organization financed by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, it was making expenses through the double medium of advertising and selling Winchester products. The expense realized in carrying the Junior program on the present and former basis is approximately \$20,000 yearly. Fully \$15,000 of

that amount is a net loss. The National Rifle Association believes that this amount can not be spent for a better purpose, but the Association is not financially able to stand a net loss of \$15,000 a year in giving the Juniors an interesting and helpful program of shooting. It is frankly admitted that this work must necessarily be curtailed unless the OWN YOUR OWN Campaign goes over the top."

Let's get busy today. Your instructor is your first prospect, because he has expressed his interest in you by accepting the Instructor's Commission of your unit. Enroll HIM first, but don't stop then! The whole of America is your field. Every American citizen is interested in all that the N. R. A. is doing for the shooters of this country, and you won't find many real red-blooded Americans that will not be interested in your proposition. Dig out the instructions that we sent you and plan your campaign right now. When you have made your first big drive won't you let us hear from you?

### CONNECTICUT JUNIOR STATE LEAGUE

**FIVE** of the high schools in the state of Connecticut have formed a State League and are enjoying some thrilling inter-school shoulder-to-shoulder competition. The five schools already entered are: New Haven High School, New Haven; Choate Preparatory, Wallingford; Warren Harding of Bridgeport; Central High School of Bridgeport, and Weaver High School at Hartford.

The League is governed by a council consisting of President G. F. Chatfield, Secretary-Treasurer Francis Wood, Junior, of Choate Preparatory, Norman Dacy of Central, Paul Carrubba of Warren Harding, and Galerd Nystron of Weaver High.

The council has worked up an interesting schedule and several matches have already been completed. The New Haven High School, Mr. Chatfield writes, was the victor of its first shoulder-to-shoulder match with Choate Preparatory. The scores were 500-79 and 496-58. In another telegraphic match in which the standard N. R. A. gallery target was used, the Central High School Club outshot the New Haven members by five points. This score was 493-488.

Although other matches in the League which we would like to mention here have been shot, the results are not known at this

time. Our best to the League and leaguers. Let's hear from these matches so that others can learn about your good work.

\* \* \*

### THE SEASON AHEAD

**WE** have been constantly reminded by our mails each day that, after all, the future of the Junior Rifle Corps lies in the hands of our members and instructors. We find our instructors passing on the good news, and our boys and girls who have attended camps that have the J. R. C. going to another advocating this program in their new camp. And so the work goes on, and when the boys and girls and instructors return from camp they immediately plan to continue with their qualifications and organize the sport in their schools, churches, Y. M. C. A.'s, Scout Troops, and other kindred organizations.

With warmer weather here, and the great outdoors taking on an aspect of beauty, the indoor range no longer fascinates us. We naturally look to the open spaces and make plans for our summer program. In many cases the outdoor ranges will have to be re-conditioned so that we can get out in the sunshine and enjoy this grand old sport of rifle shooting. That is the greatest feature of the sport. It is one of the few sports that can be indulged in the whole year round.

Those of us who are more fortunate will attend one of the many private camps this summer. Every boy and girl who can possibly do so should plan to spend some of their time in camp. The days are not far off as requests for assistance to start the Junior Rifle Corps work in the camps are beginning to come into National Headquarters, and we are reminded that there is a busy season ahead of us. This organization, the National Rifle Association Junior Rifle Corps, has had the pleasure of cooperating with the various camps throughout the country and has installed and promoted its work in over three hundred camps.

Last season more than 8,000 Pro-Marksman, Marksman, Sharpshooter and Expert Rifleman medals were awarded to camps. Camp Woods of Elmdale, Kansas, under the direction of Mr. B. V. Edworthy, State Y. M. C. A. Secretary, led the field with 530 qualifications. From all accounts, this mark will be bettered this year. Of the private camps, Camp Teela-Wooket, a girls' camp at Roxbury, Vermont, Mr. C. A. Roys, Director, qualified for 207 awards, while French Broad Camp, a boys' camp at Brevard, North Carolina, came a very close second with 206.

Camp Sokokis of Bridgton, Maine, runner-up in the boys' division of the National Camp Match for a number of years, won the special trophy for having qualified the most number of Sharpshooters during the season.

Five teams in the Boys' division and two teams in the Girls' division turned in possibilities in the National Camp Matches. Camp Frank A. Day and Camp Alleghany won out in their respective divisions.

Where will your camp stand in the finals at the close of this season?

HAVERHILL RIFLE CLUB SPONSORS  
J. R. C. UNIT

THE Haverhill Rifle and Gun Club of Haverhill, Mass., has just organized a Junior Unit No. 2958. William J. Murphy, president of the club, is instructing the Unit, which meets weekly at the indoor ranges in the State Armory. As soon as weather conditions permit, those who have proven themselves proficient will have an opportunity to use the regulation army Springfield on the outdoor range at Corliss Hill. In the meantime the lads are all competing for the N. R. A. J. R. C. individual awards.

Membership in the Unit is open to all boys who are seriously interested in rifle shooting and can show good character recommendations satisfactory to the Haverhill Rifle and Gun Club. The older members supply the rifles and the only cost is a small admission fee, which serves to pay the N. R. A. J. R. C. registration, also targets. Visitors and parents are always welcomed at the range and an opportunity is provided for them to shoot and see for themselves the work the young riflemen are doing.

\* \* \*

## EXPERTS!

REGARDLESS of how stiff we make the individual qualifications, targets continue to come in. During the past month seven names have been added to the honor list of Expert Riflemen, submitting five hundred bulletseyes in the four positions. These members are now on the road to Distinguished Riflemen:

Theodore, Welsh, Detroit, Mich.  
Clifford Evitts, Woodbury, Conn.  
Talbert Lovas, Chicago, Ill.  
William Pitts, Chicago, Ill.  
Grant Boudoin, Chicago, Ill.  
Lincoln Igon, Hiram, Ohio.  
Mabel Johnson, Chicago, Ill.

\* \* \*

## CONGRATULATIONS

INSTRUCTOR PHILLIP B. SHARPE of Unit No. 1521, Portland, Maine, eight years affiliated with the N. R. A. J. R. C., has sent us the following telegram:

"EIGHT YEARS AGO, APRIL 19TH, I JOINED THE WINCHESTER JUNIOR RIFLE CORPS AS A CHARTER MEMBER. FROM A HANDFUL THE CORPS HAS BECOME INTERNATIONAL IN SCOPE. THIS YEAR I CONGRATULATE YOU ON AFFILIATING WITH THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION. SINCERE GREETINGS TO YOU AND THE CORPS."

Instructor Sharpe is still with us strong. Last season, as instructor in charge, he established a record for individual qualifications at Camp Ha-Wa-Ya, Harrison, Maine.

\* \* \*

A Unit of the N. R. A. J. R. C. has just been organized in the Phillips High School of Birmingham, Alabama. Instructor C. B. Johnson is in charge and we expect to have some fine reports from this Birmingham Unit.

THE JUNIOR-SENIOR MATCH AT  
CRESTLINE

WHEN Crestline is the headline, the first thought is Farris. Instructor Farris has long been active in the shooting game and is nationally known as a lover of the sport as well as a good shot. Beside devoting a great deal of his time to his two J. R. C. units (one composed of boys and the other a girl unit), Mr. Farris is a live wire in the Senior ranks, being an enthusiastic N. R. A. supporter and worker. Incidentally, Instructor Farris is, no doubt, better known to his Ohio fellow shooters—those other worthy Ohioans associated with him in his efforts with the Ohio State League—as the secretary of this energetic club of shooters in the Wolverine state.

Twice a month the Juniors of the Crestline Units Nos. 2741 and 2812 receive a special bulletin—the Crestline Junior Rifle Bulletin—the publishing of which is the direct result of Instructor Farris's active interest in the Crestline boys and girls. A copy of the March 23rd bulletin is at hand and is certainly peppy enough, covering as it does a week crammed full of shooting for the Juniors. The regular Winner Seal Weekly Matches, the Local Championship, and a Special Junior-Senior Shoot are all listed, the latter of which has resulted in so much interest and proved to be such close competition that we are using the heading above as one of the principal news items of this page.

The scores are given below, but before looking them over let's notice a few of the finer points of this competition. The high score of 187 out of a possible 200 and the high prone score of a possible 50, both registered by one no less than Clifford Pool (Yes, Clifford is still a Junior), are probably the outstanding features of the contest; although these scores are nothing unusual for Sir Clifford, as young Pool always sticks his bullets pretty close to the bullseye, and will be remembered by practically all Junior Rifle Corps members as the former holder of the world's record for consecutive bulls. Cliff's record was only recently shattered when Sam Moore came through with 3,000 straight bulls. So much for Clifford. He is a fine shot and might stage one of those Sam Moore comebacks to beat that 3,000. You never can tell!

Instructor Farris himself, shooting a 40 for the Seniors, chalked up the highest scores in the sitting position, while another of the Juniors, L. Talbott, is charged with the best kneeling score, a 48 out of 50. The best off-hand shot for the evening was Captain G. Castner, the pilot for the Seniors for the occasion, who from the standing position managed to squeeze well for a 47 out of 50. The individual

scores for each position with the team scores follow:

## JUNIORS

	Pr.	Sit.	Kn.	Std.	Total
F. M. Castner.....	50	48	38	42	178
Ken Talbott.....	49	46	40	41	176
L. Talbott.....	48	45	48	39	180
Cliff Pool.....	50	46	46	45	187
E. King.....	47	40	35	40	162
					883

## SENIORS

	Pr.	Sit.	Kn.	Std.	Total
G. M. Castner.....	49	46	44	47	186
E. M. Farris.....	50	49	47	38	184
C. E. Boals.....	48	45	41	37	171
C. E. White.....	50	45	48	36	179
J. Baldinger.....	50	47	48	40	185
					905

\* \* \*

## TOO BAD—WHY NOT A DRAW?

AS a result of a Winner Seal Match shot during the week ending March 20th, Unit 1884, the Leavenworth High School Unit at Waterbury, Conn., was given the Seal when it was found that their team score of 500-95-5 was just a little better than the score shot by the Webster Groves, Mo., Unit No. 2670. One of the five highest men shooting for the latter unit let one shot slip into the "C" ring, making their record team score read 500-95-4-1.

Such keen competition in the Winner Seal Matches speaks well for the interest and enthusiasm being displayed by units from each section of the country. The writer is mighty glad to note this interest, and while congratulations are offered to the Leavenworth boys, a feeling more or less familiar to all of us who have in some way experienced some tastes of hard luck, and which is personally realized in this instance—goes out to the boys from Webster Grove. Those boys are from Missouri, though, Leavenworth. "You may have to show them!"

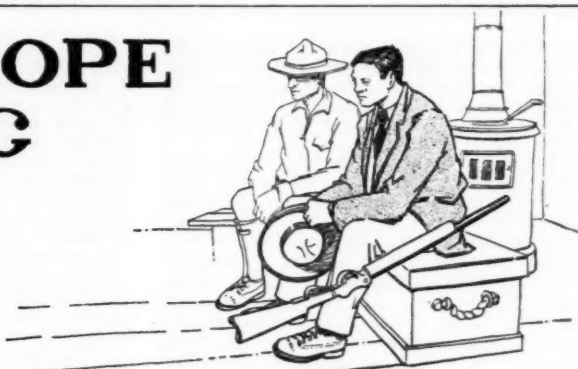


A "GOOD" SHOT





## THE DOPE BAG



**A Free Service to Target, Big Game and Field Shots—All questions answered directly by mail**

**Rifles and Big Game Hunting: Lt.-Col. Townsend Whelen**

**Pistols and Revolvers: Major J. S. Hatcher**

**Shotgun and Field Shooting: Captain Charles Askins**

**Every Care is used in collecting data for questions submitted, but no responsibility is assumed for any accidents which may occur.**

## A Practical Solution of the Hunting Telescope Sight Problem

By Townsend Whelen

THE following correspondence will be of interest, particularly in connection with the article on "Telescope Sights for Hunting Rifles," which appeared in the March 1st issue of this magazine. Hunting telescopes are coming more and more into use, and where a proper selection has been made, and the instrument has been properly mounted, it has generally been found that the all-around efficiency has been so greatly increased that never again will the owner willingly go back to metallic sights. Indeed metallic sights of all kinds are fast becoming more or less obsolete so far as modern, well informed riflemen are concerned, and like the still older open sights, are being relegated to the rifles of beginners. This exchange of letters indicates one of the very best known solutions of the problem of fitting the scope to the rifle.

To Lieut.-Col. Whelen, from S. J. W.:

About a year ago I wrote you with regard to the purchase of a sporting Springfield from the D. C. M., but this being impossible (since I am a Canadian citizen), I ordered a model 30 Remington, .30'06 from the factory. In your frequent comments in the Dope Bag section, you have stated that you consider this rifle to be as satisfactory as the Springfield, and I was guided by your opinion.

When writing you last I referred to stock dimensions, having a new stock in mind. I am now having this work done by Remington. I am calling for a good grade of walnut, although Circassian is beyond my purse; want to finish nicely with cheek piece, rhino horn tip, etc., and to fit recoil pad. You kindly promised to suggest best dimensions.

I have before me a copy of Amateur Gunsmithing. It has helped me to a better understanding of rifles immensely. I have followed specifications given for sporting stock, with slight modifications, which I want to refer to you.

In the first place, I am having a hunting 'scope—3A Belding and Mull—mounted. I have given a good deal of thought to the subject lately, but was glad I had done nothing when I read your recent article on hunting 'scopes in the American Rifleman. I study my "bible" with care; your article was the most useful to me that I have read.

It sums up and clarifies all I had read on the subject.

Returning to the stock, the highest comb (on account bolt) I can get would be just right for the metallic sights at present fitted (factory, i. e., about 1 3/4 inches from line sight (I have taken all measurements from axis of bore). Drop at heel is 3 3/4 inches from old line sight; length of stock is 13 inches. This is the particular in which I differ from your specifications somewhat, but I am short in the arm, am only 5 ft. 6 ins., weight 135 pounds. The remainder of the detail is deduced from the photograph of some of your own rifles. What do you think of it? You will see that I have taken your lesson seriously to heart, and believe it important to get the thing right.

A last query on this head: Stock is to be "D" grade Remington. Is it my best policy to place order with them or would any of the other houses—Griffin & Howe, Neidner, etc.—be better?

Now a word about the 'scope. Belding and Mull state that the action should allow of a perfectly satisfactory mounting for the 'scope. Their letter goes into some detail. The method you describe, mounting a rib, to place the bases for the "T. H." mount (I have their booklet on loading, etc., and catalog), will make it possible to place the eyepiece at the proper distance. Can you furnish any further particulars, or perhaps your suggestion, which has doubtless been noticed by Belding and Mull, will be sufficient. Having regard to the stock dimensions, at what distance, horizontally, from the point of comb, should the eyepiece be placed? I am hoping that it may be possible for the centre of 'scope tube to be located very little higher than present line of sight, or at least not higher than to make distance from comb to line of sight more than 2 inches. Your suggested milling of the bridge will help here.

As I expect to use the rifle on the range a good deal, although it is designed for hunting purposes primarily, would you suggest a "D" rear screw, if it can be incorporated into the "T. H." mount? A substitute (plain screw) could be used when in the hunting field where such a thing would be of no use, the sight being zeroed for 200 yards and fixed.

For metallic sight I intend to mount a B.

& M. bolt sleeve, if it does not interfere with 'scope. If it does, must have it on spare striker, and change over for different kinds of shooting.

This letter is becoming somewhat lengthy, but here are one or two questions of a general nature:

How often may one expect to be able to use good NEW bright cases for reduced loads (about 12 grains No. 80)? and how often when using full loads of about 3000 ft. pounds? By "new" I mean recent make.

What is the best type of recoil pad to take the "kick" out of the gun? I use a pad on shoulder, as you suggested, and I want a good one on the rifle, too—I DON'T LIKE RECOIL.

A writer, Byron E. Cottrell, recently spoke of the possibility of the .270 speeding up to 4000 ft. sec. with 87 grain bullet without increased pressure. Is this possible? Would it be possible in a .30'06 necked down to .250, giving a better—what is it—form, sectional density, ballistic coefficient, or something else that expresses relation of mass and calibre? If it were possible would there be a real gain or would velocity slacken up too soon to give better trajectory over hunting ranges? I am thinking of the prairie coyotes, a telescope and about 300 yards sight.

While my letter is somewhat long, perhaps you can answer my questions very briefly. My warrant for troubling you at such length is your goodness in this respect to myself, and others, as evidenced by your careful and considered replies in the Dope Bag.

Answer (by Lieut.-Col. Whelen). I have your letter of March 21st, relative to the new stock for your Remington Model 30 rifle, and to the mounting of the Belding and Mull 3 power hunting telescope on the same. I am very glad to do my best to help you out in this because I think that you are going in exactly the right direction to obtain a most modern and efficient rifle.

The stock in general seems all right. A length of 13 inches appears to me to be just about right for you in view of your short arms. I would not have it longer. Any of the high grade soft rubber recoil pads should do, such as the Silver, or Jotsam. With such a pad I do not think that it will be necessary to pad the shoulder of your shooting shirt. In fact it may be desirable not to do so as the more padding you have the further back the rifle recoils with each shot, and this might result in the eyepiece of the telescope occasionally striking you in the eye. Just the other day I mentioned to Belding and Mull the desirability of their procuring a rubber stall to fit over the eyepiece of their telescopes, and to project, say

$\frac{1}{2}$  inch to the rear so as to cushion the metal ring of the eyepiece in case it should strike the face or eyeglasses of those who used glasses. I have such a rubber stall on one of my German glasses and it gives a feeling of security to it.

Let me speak about the drop of the stock at the heel. You have  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches drop from the line of metallic sights. That will probably be all right for offhand shooting with metallic sights, and may not be very much too great for offhand (standing) shooting with the telescope. But I rather think that you may find that it is too much drop for prone shooting with the telescope, and perhaps you had better consider a drop of only  $2\frac{1}{4}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches at heel from line of metallic sights. I merely mention this as a possibility, because a person cannot tell exactly how a stock will fit another man merely from a letter description. Just consider what I have stated here before you decide positively on the drop at heel.

Every man has his own ideas of the lines which a stock should have to fill his ideas of grace and beauty. The lines of the stock which you have sketched may be exactly in accord with your own ideas of beauty. I would, however, for myself, modify them slightly around the grip. This is merely a matter of appearance and lines.

If the telescope has to be mounted so that its line of sight is much above the line of sight of the metallic sights, then this stock may not be quite high enough at the comb to be absolutely ideal. But this we cannot help because the comb must not interfere with the withdrawal of the bolt. But I think that on the Remington Model 30 rifle we can get the comb proportionately higher, and the telescope proportionately lower than on any other bolt action rifle, and I think that as you have the stock worked out you will find that it is very satisfactory with a telescope sight. It may be, when you come to actually using the rifle with scope that you may find it advantageous to lace a Rowley cheek pad or a piece of sheepskin to the stock to raise the comb when the scope is used, and to remove this appendage when using the metallic sights.

Now as regards the scope. I cannot tell you where the eyepiece should come because I do not know just where your eye comes when you aim the rifle in the various firing positions. The eye is nearer the telescope in the prone position, and in the kneeling position than in the standing and sitting positions. The eye relief of the Belding and Mull 3 power telescope sight is 3 inches. This means that the full field of view will be seen when the eye is anywhere from about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches from the eyepiece. Assume the prone position and see just where your eye comes—that is the furthest forward position of the eye when in any of the aiming positions. Now I think that the eyepiece should be located just about 2 inches ahead of this position of the eye. This will not give you quite the full field of view when in the prone position, but large field of view when firing prone is not so necessary as when firing in other positions because you do not do such quick work or snap shooting in this position. If you place the scope thus with relation to its proximity to the eye then you get it more nearly correct for the standing position, in which position you want to have the full field of view for snap shots and running shots. I hope that you get the idea because this location of the eyepiece is most important, and no one can do it correctly but the shooter himself who knows where his eye comes in each position, and how much field of view he must have to be satisfactory.

When you place the scope on the rifle with the eyepiece located right to give you the correct field of view in the various firing positions then I think that you will find that the rear mounting must come just a little distance in front of the bridge of the receiver, and of course there is nothing there to attach the base to. But if we place a flat steel rib all along the top of the receiver, above the cartridge opening, and secure it by screws and solder to the bridge and the receiver ring over the breech of the barrel, then the bases for the telescope sight can be placed anywhere on this rib so that the eyepiece will come at the correct distance from the eye. The rib will interfere with clip loading, and it may make it less rapid to eradicate a jam should such occur, but clip loading is not at all necessary in hunting, and jams practically never occur when one is skilled in operating his rifle, so that I do not think that these objections are at all serious. Such a rib can be placed on the rifle so that it is an eyesore, and it can also be so constructed and shaped that it moulds right in with the lines of the receiver, and so that if anything it improves the appearance of the rifle. This is where the ingenuity of Belding and Mull comes in. It may cost a little more to make the rib look right, but I believe that this additional cost is justified.

If you will look at the illustration of the T. H. mount on Page 34, Section 1, of the Belding and Mull handbook you will see that the female, removable portion of the bases extend below the lower surface of the truss about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch. Now if we can eliminate this projection below and get the truss right down on top of the rib, then we can lower the telescope mount and the line of aim of the telescope about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch, the bolt handle on the Remington Model 30 turning up so little that there will be no interference. I think that Belding and Mull ought to be able to accomplish a lowering of the telescope in some such way as this.

The Type D rear mount adjusting screws, adjusting to half minutes of angle, can be used in conjunction with the T. H. mount. You will see an example of this illustrated on Page 41 of the handbook. From my own experience I would positively have this adjusting feature because I find that from time to time certain little adjustments are necessary. Often you will want to change the type of ammunition you are using, or the range to which your rifle is sighted, and this is easy with the D rear screws, but difficult without them.

I think that you will find that gradually, as you use this rifle, you will come to using your telescope for all your shooting. The number of sportsmen using hunting telescope sights are becoming more and more all the time, and those who do have telescopes mounted properly, and who, like you, study them so as to be able to keep them in adjustment, find that they are indispensable, and that they add so much to the efficiency of the rifle under every circumstance that never again will they be without them. I once ventured the opinion that telescope sights were not suitable for running shots on big game at very short range, but I have had a number of riflemen dispute that opinion with me, they holding that a telescope sight was much better than metallic sights under every circumstance except possibly in very heavy rain or snow. The telescope sight is the sight of the future and I think that we now have come to the point where we have models good enough to give us the results we desire. Also I believe that in the 3 power Belding and Mull glass, and the Remington Model 30 or U. S. Model 1917 rifle we have the very best combination of rifle and scope, and the reason why the rifle is so suited is

because the bolt handle does not turn up nearly as high as in other models to interfere with the placing of the scope line of sight low down.

Relative to the metallic rear sight for use on your rifle, it is necessary that it does not interfere with the scope. I do not believe that the Belding and Mull sleeve sight has yet been designed for the Remington Model 30 rifle, and it may not be so designed. Moreover, this sight, as designed for the Springfield, does not turn down, so that a similar model on the Remington would interfere with the telescope, and would not be practical. However, Belding and Mull have recently designed several very ingenious rear Lyman type of peep sights for use on the Remington Model 30 and Model 1917 rifles, and if I were you I would tell them what you want, a Lyman type of peep sight, aperture near the eye, adjustable for elevation and for zero, and let them use their ingenuity. I think that they can turn you out a hand-made sight at small expense which will fulfill requirements very nicely, and which will not interfere with the telescope in any way. Of course it is understood that the metallic sights cannot be used unless the telescope be removed from the rifle.

I am sending a carbon copy of this letter to Belding and Mull. It seems to me that it would be to their advantage to fit your rifle up exactly as it should be with a view to its being what we in Ordnance call the "Pilot Model" for others that are to come. If I can be of any further assistance please call on me, also let me know how this rifle comes along, and how you like it when it is finished. I am very much interested.

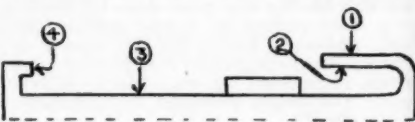
#### PLAY IN THE SPRINGFIELD SIGHT

THE rear sights on the Springfields we have will sometimes, when using the arms in rapid fire work, change the windage, apparently from the jar of the firing and will result in a low score for the one shooting it. Is there any way in which this may be remedied without sending the arms in the arsenals? We intend having quite a few match shoots with neighborhood clubs this year and want the sights to stay put when set for any given range.—R. F. M.

Answer (by Lieut.-Col. Whelen). The Secretary, N. R. A., has referred to me your letter asking for information relative to removing the lost motion from the rear sight of the Springfield rifle.

I am indebted to Captain Grosvenor L. Wotkyns for the following information relative to the best way of doing this.

Refer to the sketch below. At (1) hammer down using a brass drift and light hammer, being careful not to overdo it, and trying the windage screw and the movable base often. At (2) free a little if necessary with a flat file. At (3) polish the bed if necessary, using fine emery cloth. At (4) smooth up with a fine file or emery cloth.



All of these are delicate jobs, requiring considerable skill in the use of the file and emery cloth, or you are liable to do more harm than good. The object to attain is a smooth and perfect fit of the movable base within the fixed base, so that the movable base will respond to corrections applied by the windage screw, and so that the movable base is held up to the threads on the windage screw by the little spring assembled to the windage screw. Of course, in order to perform the corrections outlined it is neces-



sary to remove the movable base from the fixed base, which is done by screwing the windage screw around until the movable base becomes disengaged. If there is any trouble authority should be obtained from the D. C. M. to send the rifle back to Springfield Armory for repairs.

#### SIGHTS ON CONVERTED KRAG

JUST recently I received from the D. C. M. a Krag rifle cut to carbine length and fitted with a Springfield front sight. Please give me your opinion of the best front sight to replace the Springfield and to be used with regulation Krag rear sight. Also, what combination of sights would you advise for this gun which would not be very expensive and at the same time would serve well for hunting purposes.

Are the bronze pointed bullets loaded into the 30-40 and 30'06 by the Remington Company as effective on game as are the old soft nose type and the new hollow points made by Remington?

I have heard some say that the 53 Winchester with Remington Hi-Speed shells is powerful enough for deer. Is this correct and if so what is the effective range?

C. H. B.

Answer (by Lieut.-Col. Whelen). I have your letter of March 23rd. The converted Krag carbines equipped with the Springfield front sight were not targeted after conversion. I think that in the majority of cases, with the new front sight, they will be found to shoot very low. The remedy is to target them and to file down the front sight until they shoot right as per the 100 yard graduation on the rear sight.

Therefore I think that your best and least expensive scheme would be to first obtain a Lyman No. 34 Windgauge Receiver sight with cup disc, price about \$6.50, and attach it to the left side of the rifle, filing off the small rear projection of the magazine side plate to permit it to be properly screwed to the receiver as per the illustration on page 23 of the Lyman catalogue. After this sight has been fitted take your rifle out and sight it in and for 100 yards with the receiver sight at its lowest position, filing down the blade of the military front sight until the rifle shoots just right for elevation. Then take out the blade of this front sight and send it to Lyman and ask them to make you a gold bead front sight for the Springfield base, which will be of the same height as this military sight. This should make an excellent combination.

The bronze pointed bullets used in .30-40 cartridges, all being pointed, do not fit in the throat of the Krag quite as well as the older Krag bullets, and often do not give quite so good accuracy. The killing power of these bullets is quite sufficient for deer, but for heavier game I have always thought that in the Krag and other .30-40 rifles it was not possible to excel the old 220 grain bullets, as the lighter bullets cannot be given the muzzle velocity in the Krag which is needed to make up for their lack in weight. Everything considered, I think that the Remington .30-40 load with 220 grain express mushroom bullet is the best big game load for the Krag.

#### WHERE TO HUNT BEAR

AS I am planning a bear hunt next fall, I would like some information as to a good hunting ground. Have been informed that the McCloud River District in Northern California is O. K. Will you kindly tell me about this section of country.

Any information you can give me regarding good bear country in the Northwest will be appreciated.

C. A. L.

Answer (by Lieut. Col. Whelen). The McCloud River country and in fact any of the uninhabited mountainous and thickly

wooded portion of Northwestern California, and Southwestern Oregon, particularly near the Pacific Coast, are good regions for black bear hunting. I would mention particularly the lower Klamath River Valley and the mountains adjacent thereto, which I have heard are very good for black bear. Grizzly bear are extinct or nearly so in California. I really think, however, that there are portions of wild country in Arizona which have nearly as many bear as Northwestern California.

For grizzly bear you will have to go far north into British Columbia, and particularly to that portion of the province north of the Canadian National Railway to have any chance at all. Bear hunting is always much a matter of luck, certainly so these days in any part of the United States. There are portions of British Columbia, however, where an experienced hunter ought to be able to get a good grizzly in a month's hunt. See particularly the book just published by Scribner's entitled "Game Trails in British Columbia," by Bryan Williams, which is very excellent and most instructive. I believe that its price is \$5.00, but the book is well worth it to any hunter.

#### COMPARING THE COLTS

I SHOULD be glad to know which is the more powerful cartridge, the .45 Colt smokeless fired from Colt N S Revolver, 7½ inch barrel, or the .45 Colt Automatic fired from a Government Model Colt Automatic Pistol. Also advise me how they compare when both are fired from a Colt N S Revolver 7½ inch barrel, and which is the more accurate at fifty yards when both are fired from a Colt N S Revolver.

Answer (by Major Hatcher). The following figures give a comparison between the two cartridges you mention:

	Muzzle Velocity	Penetration
.45 Auto. ....	819	342
.45 Colt .....	767	333

These figures are for muzzle velocity in foot seconds, energy in foot pounds, and penetration in ¾ inch boards.

There is no Colt revolver with 7½ inch barrel which takes the Automatic Cartridge, and the figures given for this cartridge are for firings in the regular Automatic Pistol.

The Colt revolver which was made for the Automatic Pistol Cartridge has only a 5½ inch barrel, and gives a muzzle velocity very close to the same as given by the Automatic pistol; there being a difference of only 12 f. s. in favor of the revolver.

#### JOHN DIETZ'S SPECIAL BULLET

I HAVE an Officers' Model Colts .38 and I wish to do some reloading for target work; would like to know what you consider the most accurate load I can put up; have done a great deal of reloading for shotguns and rifles, also Colts .45 Auto., but not in the .38, and am taking this means to make it save me a lot of time and work.

I have an Ideal No. 3 double adjustable Chamber tool, also Molds No. 35870—150 Gr. Hollow Base, and Mold 360 72 Plate Base 110 Gr.

What powder would you use? What load grains in weight?

What bullet weight and style, if above are no good, and where can I get the mould?

What temper of bullet, that is how much tin to lead? What make and number of primer?

I have empty shells from the following loads: Smith and Wesson Special and Colts Special, Fifty Yard Special also from the 20 Twenty yard specials; they all have different length of bullets and hence have ring in shell different places.

I have found that in rifle shooting just a change of the make of primers will spoil

a good load; that is the reason I would like to know the make you use in your load.

H. L. F.

Answer (by Major Hatcher). The bullet No. 36072 is intended for short range work in the .38 Special, and is the bullet with which John Dietz won the revolver championship of the United States, using a load of two and five-tenths (2.5) grains of Bull's-eye powder. The bullet should be made of one (1) part tin to twenty (20) parts lead.

The bullet No. 35870 was not intended for the .38 Special but for the old .38 long Colt. However, I believe that you can get fair results by using it in the Special, using one (1) part of tin to twenty (20) parts of lead, and a charge of three and three-tenths (3.3) grains of Bull's-eye powder.

I would advise you to use either Western No. 1½ S primers, or U. M. C. No. 1½.

At the Metropolitan Championship Matches, New York City, out of 90 entries—63 used Fecker Scopes.

Out of 76 possibles, 58 were made with Fecker Scopes.

Preliminary Match won by J. M. Hilborn, used a Fecker Scope, and scored 1000 x 1000.

Championship Match—J. M. Hilborn tied first place—score 495-500, all shot at 100 yards.

Shoot a Fecker Scope for results like these.

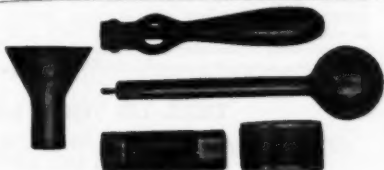
J. W. FECKER

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## What Could You Do With This, Mr. Rifle Bug?

### Hoffman Rifle Steel Butt Plates

Our plates run about 1 9-16x3 1/4 in size, may be ground smaller if desired. Furnished plain, or with long oval trap. Plain end plates are more easily fitted than tipped plates, but either can be fitted by careful work.

No. 127—plain end, no trap, coarse diamond checking, black finish, each ..... \$2.00

No. 227—tipped heel, coarse diamond checking, polished, with 3/4 in. trap—a neat, practical plate at a low price, each ..... \$5.00

No. 227-W—same as No. 227, but without trap, each ..... \$3.00

No. 327—Finest plate made—the one used on our high grade rifles. Small neat checking, plain border, tipped at heel, with neat scroll engraving. 2 1/4 inch trap. Full polished, each ..... \$8.00

### Barrel Bands and Swivels

Hoffman Quick Detachable Swivels are considered by shooters the most practical ever devised. Pressing a spring removes sling and swivel, leaving only band on barrel. This band must be sweated on barrel—give exact diameter when ordering.

No. 5-12—Set includes butt screw, barrel band and two detachable swivels as shown, for 1/2 in. strap \$4.40

Many target shooters prefer a loose band which leaves barrel free to vibrate. In this type, swivel screw is inserted through forearm. Give exact size of band when ordering.

No. 5-22—Band and forearm swivel, for stand'd Kerr or Gov't strap, ea. \$2.50

No. 5-22B—Butt Swivel with wood screw, each ..... \$1.50 No. 5-22

### Water Cleaning Funnel

Heavy copper funnel sets into a steel tube (not shown) which fits up into chamber and locks into place like bolt. Mention model & calibre. Complete, \$9.00

### Folding Leaf Express Sight

Dovetails into rib or half-rib on barrel. Supplied in 2, 3, or 4 leaf, semi-finished, not blued. Wide "V" or straight bar with "H" notch.

No. 5-22—two leaf, each ..... \$2.50

No. 5-23—three leaf ..... 3.00

No. 5-24—four leaf ..... 4.00

Price for half rib on Springfield ..... \$20.00

## HOFFMAN'S NITRO SOLVENT

Used exclusively in our plant, and recommended for use on all high power rifles and high grade shot guns. Quickly and completely removes metal fouling and leading, as well as powder and primer residue. No water cleaning is necessary when using this preparation. Price for 4 ounce bottle, 50c.

A BLANK of Circassian walnut, selected for beauty and soundness of grain and texture; inletted to a hair-pinching fit for your own Springfield, Mauser, or other barrel and action, all ready for you to shape up and fit according to your own ideas. Blank is full 2 1/2 inches thick—enough wood for cheek piece or beaver-tail fore end—large enough in all dimensions to permit any drop desired. Fitted with genuine buffalo horn fore end tip in the rough. Blank is full 36 inches long—just what you have always wanted, but never could get, to build a stock in accordance with your own pet ideas, unhampered by the set notions of a gunsmith.

Price, including inletting for your barrel and action, \$30.00 up.

Without buffalo horn tip ..... \$25.00 up.

Machined blank, ready for hand fitting .... \$15.00 up.

### The Broader Hoffman Arms Service

In line with our policy of giving the shooters what they want, we are now prepared in our new factory at Ardmore, Oklahoma, to do all, or any portion, of the work of remodeling your pet gun, and assisting you in developing the gun you have dreamed of owning.

In addition we will sell you, at fair prices, any of the parts or accessories which we manufacture or handle, enabling you to give full sway to your individual ideas on hunting or target arms.

### The Whelen Rifle Sling

For Use With Hoffman Quick Detachable Swivels

Most practical sling for hunting or target. Made of soft, oil tanned strap leather, 1/4 in. wide. Fitted by lacing instead of hooks—no metal to mar stock or barrel. When used with Hoffman Swivels, the sling and swivels may be removed from rifle in an instant. May also be used in any 1/4 inch fixed swivels if desired.

Price, sling only, not including swivels, each \$2.50

### Pistol Grip Caps

5 inch circumference, can be fitted to any size grip.

No. 337—Steel, polished and blued, without trap, each ..... \$1.50

No. 437—Steel, same design, polished and blued, with screw trap, each ..... \$3.00

No. 537—Steel, same design, polished and blued, with spring trap, each ..... \$6.00

### Diamond Inlays—

for inlaying in stock for decoration or to cover ends of recoil bolt, etc. 1 1/4 x 3/4 inch thick.

No. 147—genuine black buffalo horn, pair ..... \$1.00

No. 347—genuine elephant ivory, pair ..... \$2.00

Dupont Cement (Pyroxylin) both water and oil proof. For repairing stocks, setting inlays, grip caps, recoil pads, forearm tips, etc. Price, per tube ..... 25c

Forearm Tips in the rough, with end faced up true and fitted with dowel and pins for setting in forearm.

No. 157—genuine black buffalo horn, each \$2.00

No. 257—black rubber composition, each... 1.00

No. 357—genuine elephant ivory, each.... 10.00

### Long Ramp Front Sight and Cover—

Reduces glimmer and speeds up aim. Ramp is matted full length. Quick detachable bead of gold, ivory or other material. Sight cover rigid, but instantly removable, and centers bead accurately. The price of this sight, with one bead, is \$12.50, which includes attaching, bluing and targeting. If you are equipped to sweat this sight onto your own barrel, we can supply it finished and polished, not blued, each ..... \$10.00

### Bolt Sleeve Micrometer Rear Sight

"I consider the Howe-Whelen sight has at least doubled the value of my Springfield—the improved safety is alone worth the price of the sight," wrote a shooter recently.

Made for Springfield, also Mauser 1905 and 1906 models. Attached without any cutting, drilling, or gunsmithing of any kind. Simply dismount bolt, disassemble, and re-assemble with Howe-Whelen sight in place of sleeve. Strongest sight made; brings aperture 2 1/2 in. Center eye; improves appearance of rifle. Absolutely rigid, and does not move when gun is fired—lock time is not affected. Elevation and windage same as Leupold 45; Safety is on right side, ahead of thumb; noiseless in operation. No. 27, for Springfield; No. 37, for Mauser. Price either Model \$17.50.

TELL US YOUR NEEDS—We want all shooters to consider our plant their "Service Station" and to come to us for advice or information on all gun matters. Whatever you want—if you don't see it in this ad—tell us about it and we'll see that you get it.

# HOFFMAN ARMS CO., Ardmore, Okla.

## For Big Scores

with the Small Bores

Use Lyman No. 103

Horizontal and lateral micrometer adjustments so accurate that you can bring your *second* shot into the black from any point on the target by just counting the "clicks."



**LYMAN** Better  
**SIGHTS** Your  
Aim

Your chances of winning a high place in any match are greatly increased if you equip your rifle with Lyman sights.

*At your dealer's, or send 10c for catalog.*

**LYMAN GUN SIGHT CORPORATION**

*90 West St., Middlefield, Conn.*

## Shoot Your Fill! Do It When You Please!

Make your income independent of the time clock!

In other words be your own boss.

Start on the road to independence by using your spare time.

In a few weeks you will have a business of your own.

Others are doing it! Why not you?

For particulars and details write to the Circulation Manager.

**American Rifleman**

1108 Woodward Building Washington, D. C.

## Built by experts —for experts

**D**ESIGNED at the request of a number of foremost small-bore rifle experts, the Savage Model 19 N. R. A. comes closer to meeting every match and marksman's need than any other small-bore rifle, regardless of price. Critical inspection and comparison will prove it.

**SAVAGE**

Model 19 N. R. A.

.22 calibre, bolt action repeater .25" round barrel, aperture rear sight with windage and elevator adjustments—military front sight. One piece American Walnut stock, full military style, oil finished, pistol-grip, band and swivels for sling strap. Short hammer-throw. Detachable box magazine (5 cartridges). Chambered for .22 long rifle cartridges (.22 short on special order). Weight 7 lbs.



**A  
Bolt Action  
You Can Bank On**

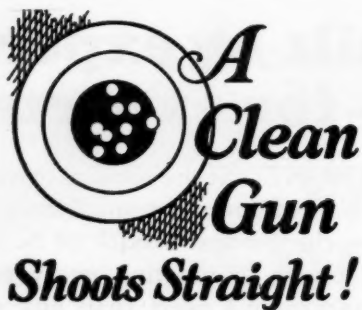
The most approved military type bolt action, half-cocking by the rotation of the bolt in opening, complete cocking by the forward and downward movement in closing bolt. Complete locking of the action is insured before rifle can be fired. Exact extraction of tightest fired cartridge. The action has knob on cocking piece, permitting cocking and uncocking by hand. Most improved firing pin. Easily operated safety.

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## Use Chloroil Solvent for Bull's-eye Insurance

A gun pitted by after-corrosion is about as efficient as an engine with defective boiler tubes. Corrosion is Rust—the cancer of metals. After-corrosion is the most deadly enemy of modern firearms. After-corrosion is caused by primer salt residue remaining in the bore after firing, which collects moisture. This salt is not soluble in oil, and water itself causes rust. Oil or grease will not prevent salt from corroding under the films. An alkali solvent is sometimes needed and Chloroil is an alkali solvent. Because Chloroil is chemically correct for cleaning firearms, one application is sufficient for a thorough cleaning—no “sweating out”—the salt is dissolved and the bore made chemically clean.

Chloroil Solvent was evolved during a research conducted for the U. S. Government to discover the causes of after-corrosion. It is used by the U. S. Navy and Marine Corps, at West Point and by the Haitian Gendarmes. Chloroil helped the successful U. S. Olympic and International teams and has the official endorsement of the National Rifle Association of America.



### THE STAZON KIT



Chloroil Solvent comes packaged in the attractive Stazon Kit which also contains Stazon Gun Oil, Stazon Gun Grease and Stazon-Rustoff. If your dealer doesn't stock the Kit send us his name with \$1.00; or 35c in stamps for a full size bottle of Chloroil Solvent.

**\$1.00**

Gun Cleaning Headquarters

**Conversion Products Corporation**

364 Brown Street  
PHILADELPHIA, Penna.



## NIEDNER BARRELS and RIFLES

**7mm. Caliber 270 Winchester**

More and more discriminating American hunters are discovering Niedner 7mm. rifles.

They are just as accurate as the 30-1906, and the gun can be made a pound lighter with equal relation to cartridge and recoil.

Nearly 3000 f.s. velocity with 139-gr. bullet. More than 2500 f.s. velocity with 175-gr. bullet.

We are now tooled up for making barrels of the new 270 Winchester caliber.

Let us quote you on high grade chrome-nickel steel barrel for this 3160 f.s. velocity cartridge.

These and other barrels are made to any specifications within 1/4 inches in diameter and 30 inches long.

Write for particulars of these barrels and of worked-over actions. Niedner rifles are unequalled in accuracy and are reasonably priced.

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Dowagiac, Mich.

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Tustumena Lake — Kenai Peninsula

An organization of Alaskans, composed of business men, sportsmen, experienced licensed guides, and packers, maintaining modern lodges in a hunters' paradise—the premier big game country of the North—where moose, sheep, goats, bear, and other wild game abound, now booking a limited number of reservations for the 1926 season. Can also accommodate several spring bear parties. Highest class service. Satisfaction guaranteed. Bank and commercial references. Send for booklet and detailed information.

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# The Arms Chest



## READ TERMS BEFORE SENDING ORDER

THE uniformly excellent returns from advertisements appearing in the classified columns of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN make it a most satisfactory and productive medium for the disposal of surplus shooting equipment, or the acquisition of special types of firearms.

**Free Insertions.** Each subscriber is entitled to one insertion of twenty words when his subscription is paid for one year. It is necessary only to write or print the text plainly on one side of the paper only, noting thereon the date subscription was paid. These advertisements will appear in the first available issue and should be in publication office three weeks prior to the following publication date. All words in excess of 20 must be paid for at the rate of 5 cents a word. Cash MUST accompany order.

**Paid Insertions.** Non-subscribers or those who have already made use of the subscriber's privilege may take advantage of these columns at a cost of 5 cents a word. No advertisement for less than \$1.00 accepted. They should be in the publication office three weeks prior to the time appearance is desired.

**WANTED—American firearms.** Hunt up your discarded firearms. Have your friends do likewise. In every family there are firearms discarded as being obsolete. Many times what are considered valueless would be very valuable to me, a collector. Send a list of what you or your friends have. If the pieces are what I want I will offer a price better than any dealer. You can make the dealer's profit if you sell to me. S. Harold Croft, Bala-Cynwyd P. O., Pa.

**GUNS, NEW AND USED—**Special price to members on new guns. No lists; all inquiries answered promptly. Will ship C. O. D. if desired. Earl J. Russell, Monmouth, Ill.

**FOR SALE—**Checkering tools, \$5.00 a set. Three double row spacers, fine, medium, coarse. One double end cutter, bent Swiss file for finishing, flexible straight edge, instructions as to use of tools. Guaranteed. Purchase price will be refunded on any set if not satisfactory and returned to me. R. J. Snyder, Box 23, Pine Castle, Florida (formerly of Union, N. Y.)

**MACHINE RESTS—**Fool-proof, practical screw adjustment, mounted on maple, complete, \$20.00. A. Hubalek, 744 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**SHIFT WITH THE HOUSE OF SHIFF, THE GUNMAN.** N. Woodstock, New Hampshire. The last price list for 1925 will be out in a few weeks. Our stock is very complete and summer prices hold until October 1. We are stealing second base from the fanatics. If you can read and FIGHT you will get your money's worth if you care to ship your stamps.

**FOR SALE—**Fine 22 caliber telescope rifle. We offer a high-grade B. S. A. Model, 22 L. R. caliber target rifle, with 4½ X Zeiss scope. This rifle has interchangeable globe and knife-blade front sights, open rear and adjustable peep sights, besides telescope. Most rigid telescope mounting possible, but can be removed instantly. The scope itself has wonderful illumination. It is a Zeiss. Nuff said. Martini hammerless action, with easy take-down for cleaning. 27-inch Krupp steel barrel. Fine European walnut stock. Sling swivels and strap. The last word in a fine, super-accurate 22. Price, \$59.50. Sent on receipt of \$5.00 check or M. O., with examination privilege. W. Kimball, 38 South Street, Boston.

**FOR SALE—**Winchester 32 cal. automatic; factory condition, with case, \$29.50. Also .44-40 Colt S. A., 7½, finish worn, barrel pitted some, mechanism perfect, \$17.00. F. B. Woodland, 48 George St., Rochester, N. Y.

**FOR SALE—**Colt .38 peep auto, perfect, \$39.00. Davis 12 ga. Premier, brand new, \$22.00. Winchester carbine, 25-35, fine, \$20.00. Winchester .30-40 carbine, \$18.00. Remington 32 automatic, perfect, \$12.50. Earl J. Russell, Monmouth, Ill.

**FOR SALE—**12c Remington with Lyman peep and Stevens scope, new, \$28.00. Iver Johnson 20, matted rib, perfect, \$9.00. Ira Sweet, Knoxville, Pa.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE—**One Springfield, 24-in. heavy barrel rifle, slightly worn, but very accurate, scope mounts, no iron sights. One Springfield sporter, new. **WANTED—**New Service target, .45, 6 or 7 in. barrel, loading tools, bullet mold and lubricator. C. M. Corbin, 482½ E. Ave. 28, Los Angeles, Calif.

**FOR SALE—**Springfield sporting, hand-made stock, steel checked butt plate, Horn pistol grip cap, Lyman 48, gold head front sight, \$65.00. Remington 22, Model 12-C, new barrel, perfect, \$25.00. Savage .303, solid frame, good, \$20.00. Lionel F. Vaughn, Gilboa, N. Y.

**FOR SALE—**300 Savage bolt action rifle, Lyman 54 peep sight, perfect condition, \$40.00. W. R. Irvine, 2330 B St., Bakersfield, Calif.

**FOR SALE—**Special Match Springfield, perfect, shot 100 times, gold head, Lyman 48, sling, \$38.00. Smith combination, 16 ga., .38-40, gold head Lyman 41 peep, perfect, \$35.00. John Anderson, Houston, Pa.

**FOR SALE—**Iver Johnson, matted rib, ejector, .410 single gun, new condition, \$9.50. 22 Springfield, Lyman 48 and scope blocks, good condition, \$26.00. S. S. Winchester .38-55, barrel No. 3, 28 inches, no rear sight, good condition, \$8.50. A. M. Thomas, Westwood, Southwoodside, Dickerson Station, Md.

**FOR SALE—**Winchester 1890 .22 W. R. F., fine, \$14.00. .405 Bond tool, \$7.00. **WANTED—**.40-90 S. S. rifle, .45-90. M. Nelson, 756 Grand St., N. Portland, Ore.

**WANTED—**Springfield 1903 .30-06 rifle. Give full particulars first letter. State price. A. W. Lund, Windom, Minn.

**FOR SALE—**Officers' model, 6 in. bbl., perfect, except bluing very slightly hoister worn; with Patridge sights and Audley holster, \$25.00. Stevens 414 with very accurate barrel and excellent trigger pull; scope blocks and shortened fore-end; \$13.00. Money order or draft. E. S. Hooe, 952 Studer Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

**FOR SALE—**Marlin '94, cal. 25-20, like new, \$20.00. Very good Krag, 24 in. barrel, full length stock, Lyman 2-A rear, sling, \$20.00. C. C. Rutbell, 502 Mason St., Newark, N. Y.

**FOR SALE—**Brand new Winchester 54, .30-06, caliber, with Lyman 48 sight and scope blocks; never fired; cost \$62.00; sell \$45.00. First money gets it. Dr. Geo. R. Hays, Richmond, Ind.

**WANTED—**22 S. & W. or Colt, heavy model. **FOR SALE—**Shapleigh's straight razors, \$1.98. Guaranteed satisfactory. E. U. Peasley, Fairfield, Iowa.

**FOR SALE—**Ideal No. 10 reloading tool for .30 Springfield, double adjustable chamber, muzzle re-sizer, and Ideal straight line de and recapper, \$6.00. Wm. E. Baxter, Topsfield, Mass.

**FOR SALE—**Winchester 95, .30-06, ivory front and Lyman 21 rear, bluing worn on action, otherwise fine, bore perfect, \$38.00. Ed. Shell, Bemidji, Minn.

**WANTED—**28-30 empty cartridges. Also interested in a bargain in a .22 heavy target rifle. J. Bushnell Smith, Submarine Base, New London, Conn.

**WANTED—**Will pay good price for following: New 1899 Krag carbine, new 1898 Krag rifle, new Springfield as issued. **FOR SALE—**One new Greener non-ejector and case, cost \$175.00; one Mauser Magnum for .404 Jeffery, cost \$125.00. Harry Dodge, Care Dodge Brothers (Britain), Ltd., Willesden Lane, London, N. W. 10.

**FOR SALE—**1917 Springfield barrel, fair, \$2.00. .32 S. & W. and .32 long Ideal tools and molds, \$1.00. Ben Herr, Lebanon, Ind.

**TRADE—**New Fox "A" grade, double, 12-28 in., improved cylinder, modified choke, for Springfield Sporter or new National Match. Arthur Duce, Taylor, Texas.

**WANTED—**A Ballard and Maynard rifle in unaltered, original and perfect factory condition. G. L. Lehle, 3810 Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

**WILL EXCHANGE—**44 volumes Little's "Living Age," quarterly bound volumes, 1858 to 1882. Splendid condition. An endless lot of fine reading matter. Will trade for high-grade 12 or 16 gauge shotgun. J. G. Dillin, Media, Pa.

**OWNER MEMBERS—**For 500-acre duck preserve. Contains thirty-five thousand dollars in buildings. Finest shooting possible, easily reached from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. For particulars address "Albertson" of Lewes, Delaware.

**FOR SALE—**24-inch Krag, good barrel, Ideal tool for Springfield, Krag and 45 Auto. No junk. Best offer. C. M. Morse, Tilden, Neb.

**FOR SALE—**New .30 Winchester and .22-13 Winchester, single, crank condition, Ideal tool. Make offer. J. E. Kennard, 11 Adam St., Irvington, N. J.

**SELL OR TRADE—**.38-40 Bisley Colt, muzzle-loading rifle, shotgun and Starr revolver. **WANTED—**Krag, Russian, Colt Police Positive Special or Stevens off-hand pistol. R. McCaslin, Centralia, Kan.

**FOR TRADE—**Enfield rifle, Model 1914; .303 British or Krag carbine, Model 1899; Niedner double hammerless 12, 30 in., full choke, for Krag rifle with 1901 rear sight. **WANTED—**Round barrel .38 or .44 cal. for Winchester rifle, Model 1873. Geo. L. Lally, 80 Pinewoods Ave., Troy, N. Y.

**FOR SALE—**Rem. 12 Auto., 28, full, oiled stock, excellent condition, except bluing, \$35.00. J. N. Hogan, 1543 Humboldt, Bellingham, Wash.

**FOR SALE—**Winchester musket, .22 cal., equipped with Stevens 5-power telescope, in good condition, \$28.00. Winchester .30-30, fine, \$22.50. Parker 10, double hammer, Damascus barrels, good, \$20.00. Ithaca, 20 ga., 5½ lb., high grade, Damascus barrels, \$50.00, in new condition. Colt's .45 Frontier, 5½ in. barrel, \$15.00. Also Colt's .44-40 Frontier, 7½ in. barrel, \$18.00. Both in good shape. Also Colt's 22 Auto. pistol, like new, \$22.50. Send stamp. De'o Burlingham, New Lynne, Ohio.

**CLOSE-OUT SALE of guns and radios.** 1926 Neutrowound, \$85.00; sell for \$55.00. Eria 1926 Standard 5 tube, \$69.00; sell for \$42.50. 1926 Eria De Luxe Console 5 tube, \$137.50; sell for \$88.00. All new machines, guaranteed by factory and myself. Big stock of guns of all kinds at greatly reduced prices, new and used. List for 4c stamps. 24 in. .25 Niedner-Springfield barrel with front sight, loading tool, and 195 empty shells, all new and absolutely perfect; barrel fits Springfield; cost \$55.70; sell for \$30.00. Money back guarantee on everything. Geo. A. Geeke, Waukon, Iowa.

**GUNS RESTOCKED**—To fit; also fine engraving or checkering. Buy, sell and trade. John W. Harrison, Gold Hill, Ore.

**FOR SALE**—40-65 Winchester, Model 1886, carbine, \$7.50. .45 Colt single-action revolver, good, \$15.00. .22 Smith & Wesson target revolver, good, \$17.50. .38 Colt Army Special, brand new, never fired, \$24.00. One case Krag cartridges, \$36.00. D. O. Amstutz, Ransom, Kan.

**WANTED**—Shooting novelties, telescopes, silencers, scope sights, small arms; any condition. R. E. Gilman, 501 W. 176th St., New York City.

**WANTED**—One or more Bisley Colt hammers; notches must be perfect. Give price in first letter. A. H. Amick, Jr., Cumberland, Md.

**FOR TRADE**—Winchester 12 gauge, mod. 12, modified 28. L. C. Smith 16, 2 sets barrels, 26 open, 30 full, new. Want .22 N. R. A., equal value. Jess Sunderland, Box 151, Revloc, Pa.

**FOR SALE**—One Russian rifle. **WANTED**—Model 95 Winchester with ruined barrel. State price and condition in first letter. W. C. Barnett, Box 88, Corpus Christi, Texas.

**PATHEX OUTFIT** including camera with f. 3.5 lens, projector, title maker, portrait lens, exhibition films, several unexposed rolls, screen, all perfect; goes to best offer. Worth \$130.00 new. S. P. Wright, 509 N. Grand Ave., E. Springfield, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—Stevens M. 52, fancy stock and forearm, 32 in., tapered bbl., scope blocks, peep sights, 440 cases, Ideal tools, palm rest; an ideal vermin rifle in perfect condition; \$50.00. Ballard .32-40 Union Hill, 9½, crank condition, except set trigger missing, loads and empties, \$35.00. B. S. A. No. 12 possibilities at used ranges, scope blocks, \$30.00. Stevens 27, new, .32 L. R. F., Marble peep, gold bead, \$13.00. Big Game Gun Mauser, 11 m.m., \$15.00. All rifles guaranteed perfect inside; some show use outside. Ivan Blair, Box 257, Warren, Ohio.

**WILL TRADE**—Any new or used for those you now have. Not necessary to send your gun to get price; if described fully you get trade allowance by return mail. Winchester 52, \$23.50. Stevens Ideal, 22 L. R., \$14.00. Browning 12 Auto., full choke, as new, \$51.00. Colt Auto. 22, \$20.00. Colt .38 Spl., \$15.00, and others. Eric Tinsely, 423 S. 4th St., Louisville, Ky.

**FOR SALE**—Bond tool complete for .30-06, .30-40, .32-20, and .38 Special; price one-third off cost. Bond mold .38 Special, 145 and 160 gr. bullet, \$3.50. B. & M. molds for .30 cal. Squibb-Miller and 160 gr. .38 Special, \$3.00 each. All in fine condition. Roy B. Miller, 403 Columbus St., Toledo, Ohio.

**FOR SALE**—Krag carbine, good condition, Lyman No. 48K micrometer rear and Lyman gold bead front sight. Four hundred Western Lubaloy bullets, one hundred new Western primed empty cases and Belding & Mull tools complete. Price, \$30.00. Campbell Watson, care Philadelphia Trust Co., Broad & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

**FOR SALE**—30 cal. Newton Lyman No. 48 rear Sheard gold bead front sight, recoil pad, swing swive's, perfect, shows scabbard wear, \$50.00. .25-35 Winchester, oct. barrel, solid frame, \$28.00. N. J. O'Harra, Sharonville, Ohio.

**FOR SALE**—Marlin 39, 22 cal. rifle, new condition inside and out, \$19.50. M. L. Housekeeper, 329 South St., Wooster, Ohio.

**FOR SALE**—New M. 52 Winchester rifle, shot about 300 times; want \$30.00 for it. Paul Oschida, Sandwich, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—One pair field telephones, \$18.00. One Peterson-Ballard rifle, .22 L. R., perfect shape inside and out, \$50.00. 500 rounds 1922 Match ammunition, .30-06, 3 cents per round. 500 war-time ammunition, .30-06, 2 cents per round, plus transportation. R. Mosteller, Box 975, Columbus, Ga.

**FOR SALE**—Smith & Wesson single-action Russian model, 8 in. barrel, blued finish, \$30.00. Remington-Keene 45-70 bolt action sporting rifle, \$25.00. Smith & Wesson double-action Russian model, 5 in. barrel, nicked finish, \$18.00. Obsolete and modern cartridges, singly and by the box. Write me your wants. W. S. Lutz, 8 So. 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**FOR SALE**—New Remington, Model 14, .30 cal., fired less than 20 times. Lyman 1-A on rear, rust rope and 15 shells, \$35.00. New Welley & Scott air pistol, fired less than 50 times, \$12.00. New Model Colt .45 Automatic, fine condition, shows slight holster wear, \$22.50. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. N. A. Ormsby, Chillicothe, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—Winchester 10 gauge, lever action, good, \$20.00. .22 Hi-power, perfect inside, \$25.00. Alfred L. Jacobson, Luck, Wis.

## FUTURE MATCH SCHEDULES

Clubs are invited to list their matches in this department. Notices must reach the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN two weeks before publication date.

**ROOSEVELT RIFLE CLUB, NEW YORK CITY**—To be shot at Elmsford, N. Y., on outdoor range, June 6. Any .22 rifle, any sights, any pull. Gold and silver medals. Extra silver medal for high metallic sight score. Further information from J. M. Hilborn, treasurer, 43 E. 19th Street, New York City.

**WASHINGTON STATE RIFLE MATCH**—Open to all members of Washington National Guard. Fired at home range of each unit. Fired under training regulations No. 150-10. Range, 200 yards. Four positions. Fired at convenience of each unit. Must be completed by June 1. Service rifle.

**WASHINGTON STATE PISTOL MATCH**—Open to all members of Washington National Guard. Service pistol. Service regulations. Fired on home range by each unit at its convenience. Must be completed by June 1.

**OLON SPRINGS, WISCONSIN**—May 9, 16, 23. Club and team shoots. Thirty caliber. Range, five miles northeast of Solon Springs. Small-bore range one-half mile west of Cosgrove Hotel, in Solon Springs.

**OHIO RIFLE**—Harrisburg Range, 14 miles southwest of Columbus, Ohio, on CCC Highway, State Route 3. Small bore.

**EASTERN SMALL BORE MATCHES**—Sea Girt, July 1 to 5, inclusive.



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## STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

OF THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, published semi-monthly at Washington, D. C., for April 1, 1926. City of Washington, District of Columbia, ss.:

Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Jack Rohan, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of the "American Rifleman" and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, National Rifle Association of America, Washington, D. C.

Editor, Jack Rohan, 1108 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

Managing Editor, none.

Business managers, Executive Committee, National Rifle Association of America.

2. That the owners are:

Hon. Francis E. Warren, Cheyenne, Wyo., President.

Lt. Col. F. M. Waterbury, New York City, First Vice-President.

Hon. Benedict Crowell, Ohio, Second Vice-President.

Lt. Col. L. M. Rumsey, Mo., Third Vice-President.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest, direct or indirect, in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is— (This information is required from daily publications only).

Sworn to and subscribed before this 1st day of April, 1926.

(Seal)

(My commission expires September 31, 1926.)

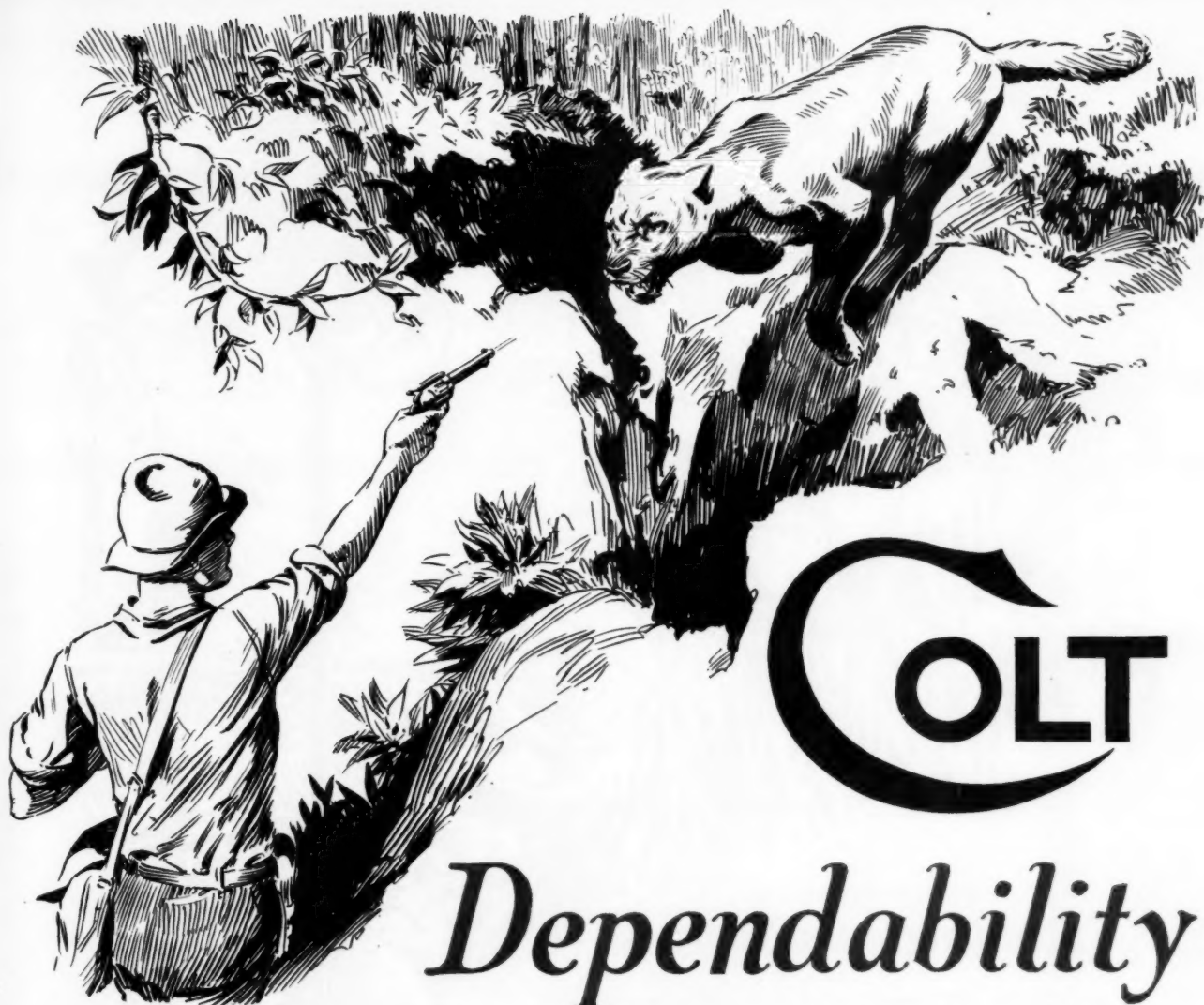
S. A. GENTRY,

Notary Public.

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